

Country Life—November 19, 1948

THE ART OF RICHARD WILSON COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

NOVEMBER 19, 1948

TWO SHILLINGS



WEYMOUTH HARBOUR, DORSET

Donovan Box

PERSONAL

ACOUNTRY COTTAGE, Christmas Holiday, at the foot of the South Downs. Excellent food, log fires, cosy beds. Really lovely walks, and 7 miles to the sea. Buses and London coach stop within 100 yards.—MRS. GRAHAM, Clematis Cottage, Washington, Sussex.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER wanted December 30 (could also take friend or relative, to find own work). Family two. References essential.—HON. MRS. GREVILLE, Little Canfield, Dunmow, Essex.

THE Managing Director and Senior Executive Staff of an important company require accommodation within 25 miles of Shrewsbury for ten days during July, 1949. A private house with service is preferred, but consideration would be given to the rental of a furnished house. Number of guests would be approximately twelve.—Please reply to Box 1070.

WIDOW with 2 maids in small house on Exmoor would like one or two paying guests. Poultry and garden produce. Two miles from town and sea.—Box 1152.

WOMAN DOCTOR, children's specialist, takes into her country home, 35 miles from King's Cross, one or two children requiring medical treatment or convalescence.—Box 1156.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN UNRATED FEED-STUFF, first-class for trout, dogs, wild fowl and game. Fresh Fish Trimmings, 36 per stone. Any quantity supplied. Carriage paid on six-stone lots and over.—FRED SMITH, Alton Street, Grimsby.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, carefully chosen and guaranteed, at considerably below West End prices. Stock includes Sofa Tables, Georgian Breakfast Tables and Commodes, a fine George III Secretaire Cabinet, Partners' Desks and other choice pieces of character.—FRANKLIN (Frank Sleight), 20, Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, Green, S.W.1. Tel: KENSington 0696.

AVOID FURS GOT BY TORTURE. Write for Fur Crusade leaflets, telling how to kill domestic animals and poultry humanely. Also ask about humane traps for rabbits, rats, moles.—MAJOR C. VAN DER BYL, 49, Tregunter Road, London, S.W.10.

BAGS! HANDBAG SERVICES COMPANY will overhaul and renovate your handbag. Finest craftsmanship.—Send it for an estimate to 59, New Bond Street, W.1 (next door Fenwick's).

BEST Christmas Gift for yourself or a gardening friend is an annual subscription (18/- post free) to MY GARDEN—the intimate monthly magazine for garden lovers. The 1948 edition of the famous MY GARDEN diary is now ready price 5/- post free.—Write for subscription or diary to MY GARDEN (CL.), 24, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

BILL SAVILL AND HIS ORCHESTRA, regular B.B.C. broadcasts, who plays for "Horse and Hounds," "Debutantes," and over 60 Hunt Balls in past few months, will be pleased to play for Hunt, County Bands and other functions.—35, Oxford Gardens, Denham. "Phone: Den. 2748.

BOOKPLATES—Sporting, heraldic and decorative, designed to suit individual taste, 10 gns. Also a series of six distinctive Bookmarks 3/- post free.—H. T. PRIME, 1, Elton Gardens, Darlington.

BRICKLANDS OF BOND STREET, London. Distributors for Alvis, invite you to inspect the Saloon and Utility.—Delivery and particulars: 103, New Bond Street, W.1. Tel: MAYfair 8351-6.

CASH BY RETURN for Diamonds, Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Earrings, etc. Call or send registered post.—DAVID CHARLES & CO., 138, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel: MAYfair 3579.

CROQUET. When buying new equipment, remember JAQUES' CROQUET is still the best. Hand-made by craftsmen: JOHN JAQUES AND SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games equipment since 1795. Thornton Heath, Surrey.

COKE FINES (Breeze) for steam and central heating. 26 ton at works, 5-ton trucks to any station.—Write: Box 4, 88, HANNAFORD AND GOODMAN, LTD., 68, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

DEATH-WATCH BEETLE, Furniture Beetle and all wood-borers can be completely eradicated by the polychloronaphthalene WYKAMOL. Trial size (1 pint) 4/- post free.—Full details from RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester.

FAIR ISLE and Shetland Hand Knitwear. Jumpers, Shawls, Tweeds, etc.—THULE HANDCRAFTS, 24, Holbein Place, Sloane Square, S.W.1. SLOAN 0905. A Shetland Shop in London.

FIELD SPORTS." The sporting publication that is different. Over 30 unusual angle articles by well-known writers on hunting, shooting, fishing, beagling, otter hunting, bird life and natural history, etc. Illustrated. Volume 11 now available from station bookstalls, through newsagents, or 1/6 post free, from WATMOUGH'S LIMITED, 5, Idle, Bradford.

FOR THE DEAF AMPLIVOX have designed an extremely small self-contained valve Hearing Aid, giving superlative hearing in general conversation and at meetings.—Write or call for consultation: AMPLIVOX, LTD., 2, Bentinck Street, W.I. (WELbeck 2691).

HOOPER, the oldest established official repairers and repairers of Rolls-Royce and Bentley cars, offer a small number of recommended Rolls-Royce Wraiths of low mileage from their carefully selected stock. Prices from £4,000.—HOOPER AND CO. (COACHBUILDERS), LTD., 54, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Tel: REG. 3242.

INVISIBLE MENDING. Burnt, torn and moth-eaten garments invisibly mended in seven days; laddered stockings in three days. Call or send, marking damage.—BELT INVISIBLE MENDERS, LTD., 22, New Bond Street, W.1.

PLY Parquet Floor Covering supplied, laid, and polished complete 25/- square yard (London area). Send rough sketch and measures for quotation.—NEW-EEN, 101, Kings Cross Road, London, W.C.1.

WILLIAM OGDEN, Court Jeweller, 13, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, W.1, offers expert advice on the Buying, Selling and Valuation of FINE JEWELS. One of the world's greatest Authorities. MAYfair 2511-2512.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line: Private 3/-, Personal and Trade 4/-; (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6.

MISCELLANEOUS

KNITWEAR designer has few lovely Bedjackets—no coupons.—Box 1152.

OAK CORDWOOD (in lengths of 4 ft.). Excellent for fuel. Seasoned and good girth. Immediate delivery by road to clients' residences. May we submit a trial load?—Box 1157.

Poultry Houses, Greenhouses, Garages and Sheds. Send for catalogue of our large and interesting range.—PARK TRADING CO., Dept. 28, 79, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, E.17. LARKWOOD 5117.

WHAT not send a copy of "London Scrapbook" this Christmas to your friends overseas? 32 striking photographs and a colour photograph on the cover. Price 26/- From all booksellers or in case of difficulty from the publishers, THE ADAM PRESS, The Adelphi, London W.C.2.

FOR SALE

20/25 ROLLS-ROYCE, 1934 model. Beautiful condition, completely overhauled August 1948. Brand new tyres. Black 4-door sports saloon, with pale blue leather upholstery. Sunshine roof. Built-in jacks. Seep tail. Very carefully maintained. Owner going overseas. Seen 30 miles south of London.—Offers over £1,230 to Box 1155.

ALAN McAFFEE, LTD., 38, Dover Street, London, have a few pairs of men's brown grain Veldtschoen Boots, strong and suitable for rough outdoor wear. Price £6/10/- per 1/- postage.

ARGINA SALE in Portable Buildings. Timber, metal, asbestos. Slashing price reductions; many job lots. Garden frames from £1 17/6; chicken houses from £5/5/-; garden sheds from £6/6/-; huts from £7 17/6; greenhouses from £19 10/-; garages from £35. Send P.C. for lists to Silver Mist, Bargains, RELIANT WORKS, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey. Tel: Betchworth 2391.

BLANKETS. Pure wool white cellular Blankets. 80 in. x 100 in., £7 10/- per pair; 70 in. x 90 in., £5 10/-; 63 in. x 84 in., £4 15/- per pair. No coupons or dockets.—HAWICK HONEYCOMB BLANKET CO., LTD., Hawick, Scotland.

BOY'S Evening Suit—dinner jacket, waistcoat, trousers, also evening shirts; fit boy 12 to 14; condition as new.—Box 1156.

COUPON FREE. New Off White Linen lengths 13 ft. x 27 in., 22s. each. New Parachutes, (a) pure White Silk, 16 panels, each panel 36 in. at base tapering to 1 in., and 84 in. long, 4 panels 32 1/2 in. 8 panels 60/-; whole Parachute £15/-; (b) Primrose Nylon, 12 panels, each panel area about 2 sq. yds. 7 1/2 ft. long. Satisfaction or money back.—H. CONWAY, LTD., (Dept. 13), 139-143, Stoke Newington High Street, London, N.16.

FOR Sale privately, Queen Anne Walnut Low-boy, £94; harlequin Rockingham Tea Service, £30; Georgian Mahogany Bureau, £50. Breakfast cups.—Box 1163.

GARAGES from £42. Garden sheds from £15 10/-; Poultry Houses from £9 15/-; Guaranteed. Prompt and free delivery. Special farm buildings quoted for.—Catalogue from BOSS & ROGERS, LTD., Dept. CL, Amersham, Bucks. Tel: Amersham 1303.

OLD Pillow Lace Bobbins. Carved decorated bone. Beaded and carved wood. Samples on approval.—GORDON, Duntulm, Skye.

PAIR ornamental iron Gates, suitable drive entrance, cover 7 ft. 6 in. x 4 ft. 6 in., £12-GALLON, West Bolton, Alnwick.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Seventy original Etchings by Chas. H. Clark at £1 11/6 and £1 16 each. These make ideal gifts, etc. Signed proofs sent on approval by the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

TARPOLINS, new quality green duck canvas size 12 ft. x 9 ft., £3 18/-; 15 ft. x 12 ft., £6 10/-; 18 ft. x 12 ft., £7 16/-; Brass eyeleted with ropes. Carriage paid. State purpose when ordering.—HYCOVERS, LTD., Dept. 3, 14, Breyer Road, London, N.7.

WANTED, about 5 yards dark coloured Corduroy Velveteen, also Moire Silk.—Box 1164.

LIVESTOCK

CHALES CRUFT for the best in Pedigree Dogs. Acquire your dog through a reputable organization. Specialist advice on purchase, training, boarding and stripping. Alsatian Training Kennels.—Advice and particulars, CHARLES CRUFT, Kennards Ltd., Croydon. Tel: Croydon 4455, or Wildmill Cottage, Coulson Common, Surrey.

KING ANTEFAA BASENJI PUPPIES. Barkless, not silent.—Details, photographs: WILLIAMS, 46, Paget Avenue, Sutton, Surrey. Liberty 6184.

POODLES, Miniature, strong attractive Puppies young stock, all colours.—BUCKLE, "Swanhill,"—Wansford. Peterborough. Wansford 226.

SMOOTH red Dachshunds. Two especially good litters out of exquisite Queris-bred bitches by Zelkova, a son of Zick Von Grunpark. Ick. Ch. I.K.C., from £12 to £15. Parents and puppies home reared, therefore all good dispositions, plucky and clean. Winners on both sides.—E. SILLERY, The Croft, nr. Scalby, Scarborough.

GARDENING

CARNATIONS (perpetual flowering). Suitable for cold or slightly heated greenhouse. Large plants in 5-in. pots, which will flower this winter. Raised from carefully selected stock. Finest modern varieties at reasonable prices. Prompt dispatch per passenger train. Price list free.—R. H. BARTHOL, F.R.H.S., Balcombe, Sussex.

MOTOR LAWN MOWERS, large stocks available. High-grade repairs and overhauls.—KIRKWOOD BROS., 1053, London Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. Tel: THO. 4994.

ROSES, Herbaceous and Alpine plants. Roses in all the leading varieties at 4/- each. Catalogue 1948-1949 on request.—BALCOMBE NURSERIES, Swallowfield, Reading, Berks. Tel: Reading 63196.

TREES-PRIMROSE. Amazingly beautiful perennial. Huge golden flowers all summer. 24-dozen.—J. MACGREGOR, F.R.H.S., Dept. 21, Carlisle, Scotland.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

SOUTHWOLD. GLAN-Y-DON GUEST HOUSE, after a successful summer season, is prepared to take winter guests at a very moderate fee. November 1 to Easter. Terms on application.—GARDENER, Glan-y-don, North Parade.

ST. MAWES, CORNWALL. SHIP AND CASTLE HOTEL. On water's edge, facing south. Private baths and suites; good Continental cuisine; plenty of spirits and choice wines; French atmosphere; good fishing, sailing, etc. Dancing; warmest spot in England; ideal for winter holiday or residence. Trains met Truro, from 85/- per week. "Phone St. Mawes 328, or London, WELbeck 6109.

STRETE RALEIGH HOTEL, NR. EXETER. A small Country House Hotel de Luxe in extensive grounds midway between Honiton and Exeter. Within a few miles of the most beautiful coastline of Devon. Special diets catered for. Private suites. Fresh vegetables and fruit from the gardens. Own poultry. T.T. milk. Licensed. Reduced winter terms. Tel: Whimple 322.

SUSSEY. With delightful surrounding country and warm climate. STEYNING is an ideal centre for a late holiday. ST. CUTHMAN'S GUEST HOUSE provides every comfort; h. and c. in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires; cosy lounge and bright dining room; excellent and well-variety food. Late season terms from 5 gns.—Write Proprietor or 'phone Steyning 2248.

TEVIOOTDALE LODGE, NEAR HAWICK, ROXBURGHSHIRE, offers an atmosphere of home, with the comforts and service of a first-class hotel. Excellent cuisine, well-stocked cellar. Central heating, h. and c. in bedrooms. First-class loch and river fishing. Delightful moorland walks. Tariff on request. Teviotdale 232.

THESFALY PALACE HOTEL, TORQUAY. Spend autumn and winter at "The Palace" and enjoy the unexcelled amenities provided by this famous hotel. Situated amidst beautiful Devonshire scenery and enjoying the advantages of the equable climate; it is the ideal out-of-season hotel. Tennis on hard and covered courts, Golf, Squash, Swimming, Dancing, Talkie Cinema and other entertainments.—Manager: GEORGE CONQUEST. Telephone 2271.

TORQUAY. PRINCES HOTEL. Accommodation 100 guests. Faces due south. Panoramic views whole Torbay. Modern amenities; open all year. Terms: Winter 4 1/2 to 6 gns.; summer 6 to 9 gns. A.A. Licensed.

WELSH COAST. Few guests received at Country House in estate of 200 acres. Mountain salmons and trout fishing, shooting, riding, golf and all pleasures of a seaside holiday.—PANTELDIE HALL, ABERDOVEY, Merioneth.

WESTON MANOR HOTEL, Weston-on-the-Green, Oxfordshire. Charming historical Tudor Manor, situated in glorious grounds with Home Farm. Every modern comfort. Swimming pool, tennis, squash, golf, cocktail bar, dancing. Permanent residents. Oxford 9 miles, Bicester 5 miles. House car. "Phone: Bletchington 60.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, ROYAL PIER HOTEL. Pre-eminent in this famous Winter Health Resort. Just above sea. Central heating throughout. Most rooms, double and single, private bathroom. Special h. and c. sea-water baths. Vita lounge and dining room. Own dairy farm. Good wine cellar. Tel: 290.

WEST SUSSEX. Country Hotel. Buses every 15 mins. to Chichester 2 m., and Bognor 5 m. Every comfort. Home produce. From 3/4 guineas.—WOODFIELD HOUSE, OVING, CHICHESTER.

WHITLEY RIDGE HOTEL, Brockenhurst. Delightful New Forest Country House. Tennis, riding, hunting, shooting. Own farm and garden produce. Now booking for Christmas. Brockenhurst 2149.

SITUATIONS

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the ages of 18 and 50 incl., or a woman between the ages of 18 and 40 incl., unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of The Control of Engagement Order 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Vacant

GARDENER-CHAUFFEUR required. One capable of being generally used inside and out of country house in Leicestershire. Write giving experience, salary required, etc. Good references absolutely essential.—Box 1161.

WANTED, good experienced Married Couple (man able to drive car) to run modernised farm house near Suffolk coast. Three in family. Good accommodation and congenial home for people really fond of country life.—Box 1175.

Wanted

ESTATE MANAGEMENT or private Secretary. Young Man (27), good education; knowledge law, management, administration and staff control. Recently returned 3 years tropics; capable driver; desires change; southern county preferred.—Box 1162.

GENTLEMAN, ex-army, late thirties, desires employment in country. Hard worker, knowledge of forestry, fighting fit, and reliable.—Box 1176.

MAN (47) requires post as Estate or Farm Manager or similar job. 15 years farming under own account. 8 years forestry and timber under Government.—Box 1166.

EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOLS AND CAREERS. Parents and others desiring information regarding schools and careers for boys should consult THE PUBLIC AND PREPARATORY SCHOOLS YEAR BOOK. This is the official book of the Headmasters' Conference and of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools. It gives detailed and up-to-date information about all the public schools and preparatory schools, with a section of practical guidance on careers and the qualifications and preparations for these. The 1948 edition is obtainable through any bookseller or direct from the publishers, A. & C. BLACK, LTD., Soho Square, London, W.1, price 15/-, by post 15/-.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS
[ADVERTISING PAGE 1034]

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CIV No. 2705

NOVEMBER 19, 1948

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

BANBURY 5 MILES

Adjoining a Village Green.



A modernised Elizabethan Manor House built of stone and a fine unspoiled example of period architecture.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen with "Aga." Central heating. Main electric light. Spring water supply. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garage.

Attractive garden.
Kitchen garden.

For Sale Freehold with about 2 acres.



Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,260)

ESSEX. COLCHESTER 5 MILES

THE ALRESFORD GRANGE ESTATE. ABOUT 206 ACRES

A Country Residence of character standing in its own timbered park with splendid views over the Colne Estuary.

Four reception, 8 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity.

Private water supply.

Garages and stabling. Squash court.

Delightfully timbered grounds.

VACANT POSSESSION.



Entrance lodge.

Marsh Farm of 178 acres, 5 cottages and ample buildings (let).

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in two lots in the Hanover Square Estate Room on THURSDAY NEXT, November 25, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. SPIRO & STEELE, 48, Conduit Street, W.1. Auctioneers: F. J. EDWARDS, Esq., F.V.I., F.A.L.P.A., Warwick Close, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. Particulars 1/-.

60 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

Adjoining a picturesque Village. 2½ miles from Station.



An important and historic County Seat.

The Mansion, which is built of brick and stone, was very largely reconstructed in the early 18th century and contains: Suite of 8 reception rooms, chapel, 45 bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms. Electric light. Main water and drainage. Central heating. Grounds of about 10 acres. (Additional land could possibly be included.) To be let Unfurnished, £500 per annum.



Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (45,377)

ON A SPUR OF THE CHILTERNNS

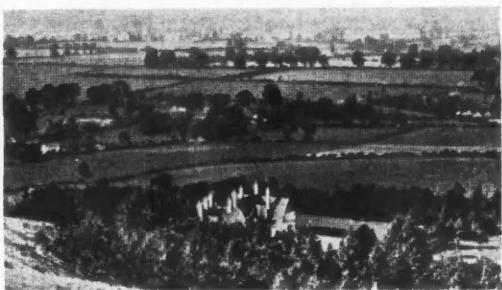
Adjoining Ellesborough Golf Links. 1½ miles from Wendover. 5 miles from Aylesbury. 35 miles from London.



COOMBE HILL HOUSE,
ELLESBOROUGH

A delightful Modern Residence being run as a residential hotel and country club.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms and cocktail bar, 11 principal and 3 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, well-arranged offices. Central heating. Main electricity. Main and private water supplies. Garages. Stabling. Cottage and lodge. Gardens, grounds and paddock.



ABOUT 42 ACRES. Vacant Possession (except one field).

For Sale by Auction at the Bulls Head Hotel, Aylesbury, on Wednesday, December 15, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. HORWOOD & JAMES, Temple Square, Aylesbury. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. PERCY BLACK & CO., 21, High Street, Aylesbury, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. Particulars 1/-.

MAYfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
"Galleries, Wesdo, London"



JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1

MAYFAIR 3816/7

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

By direction of E. de L. Cazenove, Esq.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MAJOR PORTION, INCLUDING FARMLANDS.

SPRATTON HALL ESTATE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Georgian Residence
suitable School or Institution, if not required as Private Residence.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 5 principal bedrooms, 10 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electric light. Central heating.

Delightful gardens.
14 ACRES

HOME FARM of 122 Acres with substantial house and buildings. Nine cottages.

Auction at The Angel Hotel, Northampton, on Friday, December 17, 1948, at 2.30 p.m.

Land Agents: Messrs. FISHER & CO., 43, High Street, Market Harborough. Particulars of Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 2615/6).

WEST SUSSEX*In a favoured position near the coast.***A MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, PLEASANT RESIDENCE**

Having 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, domestic offices, etc. Main water and electricity. Charming gardens with gardener's bungalow. Games room with cocktail bar. Garages for 3 cars. Modern range of stabling. Small farmery with model buildings.

ABOUT 20 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION

Price and details of the Owner's Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester. Tel. 2633/4.

For Sale by Private Treaty.**LEIXLIP HOUSE, CO. KILDARE, IRELAND***10 miles Dublin City. Centre of famous hunting and racing country.***A VERY FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**

Completely renovated and tastefully decorated and in very perfect condition.

We confidently recommend inspection of this unique property.
JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE (ARTHUR W. McCABE, F.A.I., M.I.A.A.), 30, College Green, Dublin. Tel. 77801/2.

GROSVENOR 3121
(3 lines)**WINKWORTH & CO.**

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

RURAL KENT

High above and overlooking the Medway Valley. Convenient for main line stations with trains to London.

AN INTERESTING OLD COUNTRY HOUSE DATING FROM THE 18th-CENTURY

Recently redecorated and having modern conveniences. Eight bedrooms, 3 bathroom, lounge-hall and 3 reception rooms.

MAIN WATER AND CENTRAL HEATING.

Stabling, garage. Fine old tithe barn.

PRICE £9,500 WITH 7 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

By order of the Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook, P.C.

DORSET-SOMERSET BORDERS*Sherborne 4 miles, Yeovil 9 miles, London 116 miles.***THE MANOR FARM, MILBORNE WICK, SHERBORNE**

Comprising a Gentleman's Farmhouse, having 5 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, nine dairy houses.

MODERN RANGE OF ACCREDITED BUILDINGS including cowstalls to tie 56, dry cattle shed to tie 16, bull pens, calving boxes and calves' pens, 3 fine barns, 2 large silos concrete yards.

NINE GOOD COTTAGES. Main electricity and water all over the farm.

355 ACRES of high quality pasture and arable land, with water in every field.

**VACANT POSSESSION.**

Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) at the Half Moon Hotel, Yeovil, on Friday, November 26, 1948, at 3 p.m.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel. 1066), and WM. GROGAN & BOYD (Tel.: GROsvenor 3211), 10, Hamilton Place, Park Lane, London, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX COAST (ANGMERING-ON-SEA)*Close to the beach.***AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE**

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, sun loggia, 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), bathroom, domestic offices, etc.

Central heating. Main services.

Delightful gardens. Garage with chauffeur's room.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,250 (offers considered).

Details of the Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS AND STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester. Tel. 2633/4.

"ST. DAVID'S," RHOSNEIGR, ANGLESEY**A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN MARINE RESIDENCE***Occupying the finest position fronting the beach and enjoying unsurpassed marine views.*

Accommodation on two floors only. Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms all with h. and c., Two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.**MAIN WATER.****LARGE GARAGE.**

Grounds with hard tennis court.

House just re-decorated and ready for immediate occupation.

**VERY REASONABLE PRICE**

Recommended by the Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester. Tel. 1348.

SUSSEX BORDERS*ONLY ABOUT 32 MILES BY ROAD AND IN LOVELY RURAL COUNTRY.***A 16th-CENTURY PERIOD FARMHOUSE**

Containing ancient panelling and many original features but with "all electric" 20th-century services for lighting and heating skilfully installed. Five bed., 3 bath., hall and 2 reception rooms. Main water.

Excellent old oast cottage, fruit and kitchen garden, pasture and arable land.

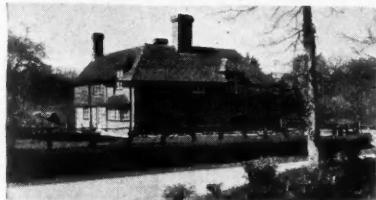
PRICE £18,000 WITH 75 ACRES

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

KENT

Ashford 9 miles.
Delightful modernised House in excellent order occupying a sheltered position with excellent views.



Three reception, 8 bedrooms (6 with basins), bathroom. Part central heating. Electric light. Main water. Stabling. Garage. Cottage of 5 rooms. Attractive matured grounds. Kitchen garden. Pasture.

For Sale Freehold with 7 or 9½ acres.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (44,471)

MID-WALES

Between Builth Wells and Newtown. Attested Farm of 35 acres with stone-built House 600 feet above sea level with southern aspect.



Three reception, 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Main water. Garage. Small farmery. Modern cowsheds. Stabling. Attractive gardens and parkland, lawns, 2 tennis courts, ornamental lake.

For Sale Freehold. Fishing in the River Ithon.

Joint Agents: Messrs. CAMPBELL & EDWARDS, Llandrindod Wells, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (45,215)

EAST COAST

Between Folkestone and Rye. Secluded and sheltered position facing south. Close to sea, station and bus route.



Delightful old Manor House with Georgian character, containing 5 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Part central heating. Main electricity, gas and water. Garage. Attractive enclosed garden of about ½ acre.

For Sale Freehold. Price £2,700.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (45,043)

REGENT 0293/3377

Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams:

"Nichenyer, Piccy, London"

"Nicholas, Reading"

CHILTERN

600 ft. above sea level. 2½ miles station—fast trains to City and West End.

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Situated almost in the centre of its delightful grounds.

Accommodation: 7 bedrooms, all, except one, with lavatory basins, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, well-arranged domestic offices. Main supply services. Central heating. Excellent range of stabling, garage and cottage.

Gardens and grounds are in excellent order, well timbered, full-size tennis court, highly productive kitchen garden and woodland, in all about

5 ACRES PRICE FREEHOLD £11,500

Further particulars from the Agents as above.

By order of the Executors of Lady A. E. Foster, deceased.

BRACKNELL, BERKSHIRE

Suitable for conversion into Flats, Guest House, etc.

THE PLEASANTLY SITUATED FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE KNOWN AS

PRIESTWOOD HOUSE, BRACKNELL

Comprising 9 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms, bathroom, hall, cloakroom and domestic offices. Main services of water, gas, electricity and drainage. Gardener's flat. Garage, stables, store rooms, greenhouses. Lawns, flower, fruit and kitchen gardens, paddock, etc., in all about

16 ACRES

Which will be offered for Sale by Auction in two lots (unless sold previously) on November 26, 1948, at Reading.

Particulars, plan and conditions of sale may be obtained of the Solicitors: Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE & CO., 1, Bedford Row, W.C., or the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly and Reading, and Messrs. HUNTON & SON, High Street, Bracknell.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1.

(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.

(REGENT 4685)

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE

Close to Banstead Downs. 1 mile from Sutton Station with good train service.

A CHOICE MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



On two floors only. Fine dining hall 30 x 18, charming drawing room, morning room, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 modern bathrooms, maid's sitting room. Two good garages. Very nice garden of 1 ACRE with lawns, kitchen and fruit garden, etc. Modern conveniences.

Recommended by the Agents: W. LEWIS HIND & SONS, 34, High Street, Sutton, and MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1.

AMIDST SOME OF SURREY'S FINEST COUNTRY WITH HEATHER-CLAD COMMONS AND PICTURESQUE WOODLAND

2½ miles from a main line station. 1 hour's journey to Town.

VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

On high ground, secluded with magnificent gardens. Panelled lounge, delightful drawing room 33 ft. long, oak-panelled dining room, study and usual offices. Principal suite with bedroom and all-marble bathroom, 5 other bedrooms and tiled bathroom. Main services. Four-roomed cottage. Two garages, greenhouse, etc.

Picturesque water, rock garden. Floral terraces, formal gardens, lawns, kitchen and fruit garden and woodland, in all about

11½ ACRES

FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

Further details of the Agents: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, W.1, and Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

OXFORD
4637/8

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

By Order of Exeter College, Oxford.

STAPELDON HOUSE, FRILFORD HEATH, NEAR OXFORD

Within a few minutes' walk of the golf course. Abingdon 3 miles. Oxford 6 miles. THE CHARMING DETACHED FREEHOLD MODERN HOUSE enjoys fine open views and contains, briefly, 2 sitting rooms, cloakroom (h. and c.), kitchen, etc.; 4 good bedrooms, and bathroom (h. and c.). MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. MAIN WATER SUPPLY. MODERN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE. GARAGE. LARGE GARDEN.

VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON DECEMBER 8 NEXT (unless sold privately meanwhile).

Full particulars obtainable from the Auctioneers, as above (Oxford office).

By Order of Exeter College, Oxford.

THE OLD RECTORY, KIDLINGTON, NR. OXFORD

(Oxford 5 miles.)

THE VERY FINE STONE-BUILT MODERNISED ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE contains, briefly, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom (h. and c.), maid's sitting room, kitchen, etc., 8 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER SUPPLY.

GARAGES AND STABLING.

Walled garden and pasture land.

IN ALL ABOUT 6 ACRES.

For information as to terms, and appointments to inspect, apply the Sole Agents, as above (Oxford office).

London 55 miles.

THE OLD RECTORY, CHESTERTON, NEAR BICESTER, OXFORDSHIRE

THE VERY PLEASING MODERNISED OLD STONE-BUILT AND STONESFIELD SLATED HOUSE.

Enjoys pastoral views and contains, briefly, 3 sitting rooms, cloakroom (h. and c.), good domestic offices, including maid's sitting room, 4 principal and 3/4 secondary bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER SUPPLY. TELEPHONE.

GARAGES AND STABLING. GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

Charming gardens, together with two rich meadows.

IN ALL ABOUT 12 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION UPON COMPLETION. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION AT A LATER DATE, UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY.

Full particulars obtainable from the Auctioneers, as above (Oxford office).



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGENT 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London"



WEST SUSSEX AND HANTS BORDERS

Petersfield 3 miles. Near bus service.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE STONE BUILT MANOR HOUSE



Beautifully appointed throughout, set in a lovely position facing south with fine view.

Galleried hall 40 ft. by 28 ft., 4 delightful reception rooms, 7 principal and 5 staff bedrooms (9 with basins), 5 bathrooms, etc.

Central Heating.

Aga Cooker. Main services.

Two Cottages.

Spacious garage with flat.

STABLING. LODGE.

Well displayed gardens, pasture, arable and woodlands, walled kitchen garden, in all

ABOUT 26 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Recommended.

Sole Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1., and HAMPTON AND SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.13,219)

SUSSEX

In beautiful country on edge of picturesque village.

CHARMING RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF NEARLY 220 ACRES



Late Georgian Residence

Two floors. Four reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electricity.

Central heating.

Garages. Oast house. Old barn, bungalow, 2 cottages, delightful gardens and woodland.

Period secondary residence. Bungalow. Capital Farm with old farmhouse and 5 cottages, let and producing £475 per annum (tenant would give possession by arrangement.)

PRICE £45,000 FREEHOLD

Apply, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.33,121)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel: WIM 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel: 243)

EPPING, ESSEX

Delightfully placed and completely modernised Freehold Residential Property known as "BURY LODGE," BURY LANE

Standing in well-kept grounds of about

2½ ACRES

On two floors only. Lounge hall, dining room, study, lounge, well-fitted domestic offices, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Splendid staff quarters separately equipped. Double garage. Most attractive grounds which have been the subject of considerable expense. In first-rate condition and having exceptional appointments including modern gas-operated central heating/hot water system.

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on December 7, 1948, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. GORDON DADDS & CO., 80, Brook Street, Mayfair, W.1. Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. WILLIAM WORTHY, LTD., 165, High Road, Loughton, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.



GHRIMES & CHAMPION

RINGWOOD (Tel: 311), HANTS AND BRANCHES

NEW FOREST (Ringwood 3 miles). **VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE** occupying uncommonly charming high site. Four bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, modern tiled kitchen. Main elec. and water. Central heating. Septic tank drainage. Garage. Stabling. Greenhouse, etc. Delightful grounds in all about 16½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.

NEW FOREST (Ringwood 2½ miles). **EXTREMELY CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE.** In excellent condition on attractive high and secluded site commanding very lovely and extensive views. Seven bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good offices. Main water and electricity. Septic tank drainage. Garages (for 5). Stabling, etc. Delightful grounds, really inexpensive of upkeep, of about 11 ACRES. POSSESSION.

NEW FOREST (Brockenhurst). **A DELIGHTFUL WELL-PLANNED MODERN FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE.** Within easy reach of main line station (London 2 hours) and almost adjoining New Forest moorlands. Six principal and 3 maids' bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, good offices. Main electricity, gas, water and drainage. Garage, greenhouse. Fuel and store sheds. Uncommonly charming grounds with swimming pool, in all about 1½ ACRES. POSSESSION. The excellent modern stabling, 2 cottages and bungalow and about 10 acres (incl. 3 paddocks) may also be purchased.

NEW FOREST (Ringwood 2 miles). **CHARMING MODERN THATCHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.** On a charming secluded high site. Four bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, good offices. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Two garages, greenhouse. Attractive gardens, in all about 2 ACRES. POSSESSION.

Est. 1870 WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER Tel. No. 1 (three lines)
CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.

By order of Executors.

THE WELL-PLANNED, MEDIUM-SIZE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BRYONY HILL, HAMBLEDON, NR. GODALMING. Occupying a magnificent position with unsurpassed panoramic views. The accommodation contains on 2 floors only: 5 principal and 2 guests' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, nursery and 2 servants' bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, compact domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars, stables and outbuildings. A superior LODGE and 2 COTTAGES. There is an exceptionally delightful garden, woodland and paddock, in all about 7 ACRES. To be offered for Sale by Public Auction (unless previously sold privately) at the Red Lion Hotel, Guildford, on Tuesday, November 30, 1948, by Messrs. MESSENGER, MORGAN & MAY, 8, Quarry Street, Guildford (Tel. 2392/3), and at 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, in conjunction with WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER, as above.

XVII-CENTURY COTTAGE. Extremely attractive and in first-class repair. Part weather tiling with mellowed tiled roof, leaded light windows, and an abundance of old oak beams. Situated in a completely secluded position on Sussex-Surrey borders, within 3 miles main electric line station to London and the coast. The accommodation comprises: 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, good domestic quarters. Garage, outbuildings, and a really delightful old-world garden of 1½ ACRES. Services, including central heating. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION

Telegrams: "Sales Edinburgh" C. W. INGRAM, F.R.I.C.S. Tel. 32251 (2 lines)

SCOTTISH PROPERTIES FOR SALE

BORDER COUNTRY. Close to main line station, on bus route. 6½ ACRES IN ALL. Well sheltered by old trees. HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS, 2 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms (incl.), bathroom and usual offices. Electric light. Aga cooker. Main water. Garden. Garage. 5 ACRES grass parks.

NORTH BERWICK. Famous golf courses within easy reach. With fine views to the sea and pleasant situation, the House stands in its own grounds. Panelled hall, 4 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 maid's rooms. Electric light. Gas. Central heating. Grass tennis court. Attractively laid out garden.

DEESIDE RESIDENCE. On main road, about one mile from village. ABOUT 2 ACRES. ATTRACTIVE HOUSE suitable for private hotel. Three large reception rooms, sun lounge, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, kitchen and excellent staff accommodation. Electric light. Part central heating. Two garages.

RAVELSTON EDINBURGH. About 1½ miles from centre of the town. Approached by private road, MODERN HOUSE with south aspect in wooded grounds. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, good cupboards and offices. Electric light. Central heating. Garage and outbuildings. Small modern House, 4 rooms, bathroom and kitchen.

90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

Birmingham Central 2238 (3 lines) BRIGHT WILLIS & SON, F.A.I. Solihull 0872 (NEVILLE S. ROBERTS, F.A.I., and DENIS CLEWS, F.A.I.) BIRMINGHAM—SOLIHULL

WARWICKSHIRE

For Auction Tuesday, December 7, 1948, at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham.

SOLIHULL. STATELY AND SUPERIOR FREEHOLD RESIDENCE WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES. Spacious reception hall, 3 excellent reception rooms, complete domestic offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Garaging for 3. Stabling, etc. Tennis lawn, pleasure and kitchen garden, paddock. WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

BENTLEY HEATH, KNOWLE. WELL-MAINTAINED MODERN BUNGALOW with 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, breakfast room and working kitchen, bathroom and separate w.c. Garaging for 2. Timber bungalow in grounds, pigsties, etc., over 2 ACRES. All main services. WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Further details from the Auctioneers: BRIGHT WILLIS & SON, F.A.I., 1 and 2, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 2, and 648, Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire. Members of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute.

REGENT
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1Between
CANTERBURY AND FOLKESTONE

Occupying a delightful position enjoying magnificent views over Elham Valley.

A PICTURESQUE MODERN TUDOR-
STYLE RESIDENCEWELL-PLANNED ON TWO FLOORS ONLY AND
FITTED FOR LABOUR-SAVING

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Charming flagstone terrace with sun loggia.

Company's electric light, gas and water.

Secluded and attractively disposed gardens including tennis lawn, lily ponds, rose garden, vegetable garden, and small paddock, in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,920)

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

Ideally situated in lovely rural country, secluded but not isolated. A CHARMING SMALL 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE with a wealth of delightful features, at the same time up to date and in first-class order.

Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Lovely gardens forming a perfect setting for the property and including lawns, flower beds and borders, orchard, kitchen garden, meadowland, etc., in all

ABOUT 7 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,159)

SUSSEX COAST
Situate on high ground near Worthing and commanding extensive country and sea views.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Two reception rooms, 5 bedrooms (2 with basins h. and c.), bathroom. Main services. Central heating.

Garage.

Well-stocked garden with tennis court, orchard, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT 1/2 ACRE

FREEHOLD ONLY £5,750

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,266)

ON A RIDGE OF THE CHILTERN

Beautifully situated 600 feet above sea level, surrounded by Farm and Common Land and commanding magnificent views in every direction. Within convenient reach of stations for daily reach of Town.

A DELIGHTFUL WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE



In first-class order with large and lofty rooms.

3-4 reception, 7-9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Company's electricity and water. Central heating.

ATTRACTIVE DOWER HOUSE

(at present let furnished).

Garage, stabling, outbuildings.

Matured, well-disposed gardens with tennis court, orchards, fine kitchen garden, 2 paddocks, etc., in all

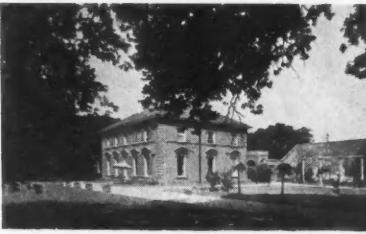
About 8 Acres.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and very strongly recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,066)

SUSSEX
Commanding fine panoramic views of the South Downs

Convenient for Haywards Heath, Hassocks and Burgess Hill. A Delightful Georgian Residence



Standing in park-like grounds approached by a drive with 2 lodges at entrance.

Well-planned accommodation on two floors only, comprising lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 9 bed and dressing rooms (all with fitted basins, h. and c.), 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electricity and water.

Electric passenger lift.

Garage for 5 cars, stabling and other outbuildings. Matured well-timbered grounds with lawns, flower gardens, hard tennis court, kitchen garden, lovely fish pool, market garden land, pasture, etc., in all

ABOUT 36 ACRES

FOR SALE AT A MODERATE PRICE

Joint Agents: Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and Messrs. T. BANNISTER & CO., Estate Offices, Haywards Heath, Sussex. (18,297)

NEAR GUILDFORD

Splendidly situated commanding fine views over the surrounding countryside.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE

well planned and in good order.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main services. Brick-built garage.

A delightful well laid out garden, inexpensive to maintain and extending to

ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF AN ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,750

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,272)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33

HERTFORDSHIRE

In completely rural surroundings between Hertford and Hatfield. Under 25 miles from London

A WELL-KNOWN RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF ABOUT 234 ACRES

DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN HOUSE

In lovely setting, high position, fine views. Delightful appointments, decorations in perfect taste.

In first-class order and recently the subject of large expenditure. Twelve bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms and boudoir.

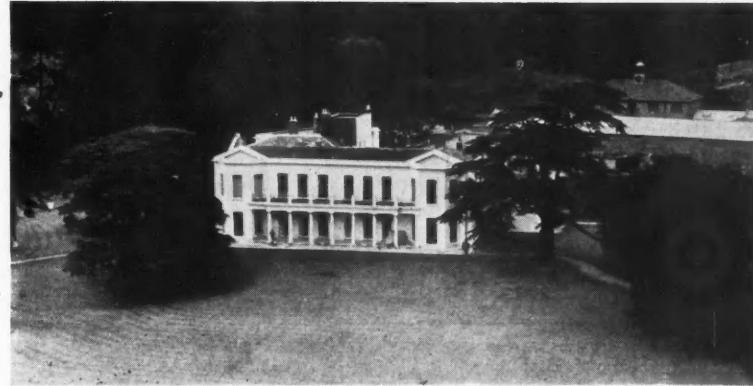
Main electricity and water. Central heating and stabling. Garages.

NINE FIRST-RATE COTTAGES.

HOME FARM. COMPLETE SET OF NEW BUILDINGS' COW-HOUSE FOR 36. ALL MODERN FITMENTS

Parklands intersected by river Lea. Pasture and Arable.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE



The entire estate in first-class order and confidently recommended by the Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1. Tel: GRO. 1032-33.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

KENsington
0152-3

SUSSEX

DISTINGUISHED GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Beautiful gardens of 2 ACRES

In setting of 40 acres woodland, with stream, providing excellent shooting and affording perfect seclusion.

Four reception, 6 bed., 2 baths.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY.
OWN WATER.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.

Excellent farm buildings.

60 ACRES in all (18 arable). FREEHOLD £10,500

Offers considered. Possession.

FARM GUEST-HOUSE, 20 ACRES

AMAZINGLY LOW PRICE

Glorious position in favourite Devon holiday district with fishing, riding, golf.

Four rec., 15 letting and 5 staff beds., 5 baths. Excellent offices. Refrigerator.

CENTRAL HEATING. OWN ELECTRICITY
(HOUSE WIRED FOR MAINS).

Good water. Garage for 6. Home farm. Ample buildings. Two loose boxes.

RESIDENCE AND 3 ACRES £7,000

WITH BUNGALOW AND 20 ACRES £9,000

THE WHOLE FULLY FURNISHED ONLY £10,500

Freehold. Possession.

DORSET COAST BARGAIN

VIEW QUICKLY TO SECURE.

PARTICULARLY FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

With views over lovely Lyme Bay and close to completely unspoilt countryside.

6-7 bed., 2 baths.

MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.

Double garage. Gardens, greenhouse, tennis lawn.

About 1/2 ACRE. Additional 2 acres available.

FREEHOLD ONLY £6,950 OR NEAR OFFER

Immediate Possession.

SEVENOAKS 2247-8
TUNBRIDGE WELLS 46
OXTED 240
REIGATE 2938 & 3793

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

SEVENOAKS, KENT
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
OXTED, SURREY
REIGATE, SURREYLIMPSFIELD, SURREY. A CHARMING MODERN ARCHITECT-
DESIGNED RESIDENCE WITH DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.

Four bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, garage. Central heating.

ABOUT 1/2 ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD:
£7,950.POSSESSION:
MARCH, 1949.Highly recommended by the Sole Agents:
IBBETT, MOSELY,
CARD & CO., Station
Road East, Oxted (240),
Surrey.

MERSTHAM, SURREY

DISTINCTIVELY DESIGNED COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN SUPERB POSITION

Far-reaching views. 1 mile station and shops.

Five to 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main services. Modern drainage.

Central heating.

Cottage. Two garages. 7 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION. FREEHOLD £14,000

IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 47, High Street, Reigate (Tel. 2938 and 3793).

GROsvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

By direction of Horace Hale, Esq.

THE KINGSWOOD ESTATE, LINGFIELD, SURREY ONE OF THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL ESTATES IN THE COUNTRY

THE HOME OF THE CELEBRATED BRITISH FRIESIAN HERD



THE PRINCIPAL FARMHOUSE



PART OF THE PEDIGREE HERD

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 8 lots (unless sold privately), at the **Hoskins Arms Hotel, Oxted, Surrey**, on Wednesday, December 1, 1948, at 3 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. WHEELER, BRILL & JOHN, Scripta House, Oxted.
Auctioneers: Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1 (Tel.: GROsvenor 1553).

KENT

Centre of large private estate. In a fold of the North Downs, 5 miles from Sevenoaks, 500 ft. up. South aspect. Fine views. Fast trains to London, 35 minutes.



Premium £5,000 for elaborate modernisation. Live and dead farm stock at valuation if required, also some fitted carpets.
Agents: Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (D.2040)

A GEORGIAN-TYPE RESIDENCE

10 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception. Perfectly modernised. Including built-in cupboards and new oil-fired central heating throughout. Main electricity and water. Septic tank drainage. Garage for 3 cars. Stabling, etc. Delightful garden, partly walled and terraced, swimming pool. Small orchard. Service cottage. Range of attested farm buildings with cow stalls for 10. About 50 ACRES. 14 years' lease for sale, at £250 p.a.

A FEW MILES SOUTH OF GUILDFORD

On bus routes and close to station.
A FASCINATING PERIOD (PART 13th CENTURY) RESIDENCE

Horsham stone roof, full of oak beams with high ceilings. Many thousands of pounds have been spent on modernisation and it is in perfect order throughout. Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Garage. Garden. Loggia. Two greenhouses. Beautifully laid out gardens, with pond, lawns, formal rose garden and many fine old fruit trees.



In all about 1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH EARLY POSSESSION
Inspected and strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents, as above. (A.1982)

'Phone:
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53439 (2 lines)

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

1, Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM
42, Castle Street, SHREWSBURY

'Phone:
Shrewsbury
2061 (2 lines)

ENCHANTING LITTLE PROPERTY NEAR WINCHESTER

IDEALLY SITUATED, secluded, near good village. MELLOWED MODERN HOUSE, 3 rec., 5-6 bed, mostly h. and c., bathroom. Main services. Garage, etc. Exceptionally delightful gardens, orchard, 2 ACRES. £7,250.—Apply at once, CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

NORTH DORSET. £5,250
SMALL BUT COMFY GEORGIAN HOUSE in village, with 6 ACRES. Good bed, 3 rec., cloakroom and wc. Modern kitchen. Ess. cooker, Ideal boiler, 4-8 bed., bathroom. Main e.l. and water. Garage. Stables, etc.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

SOUTH DORSET. 7½ ACRES. £10,500
DELIGHTFUL LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY near charming little town, easy motor run Bournemouth and the sea. Six bed., 2 bath., 3 rec. Aga. Main e.l. and water. Central heat. Cottage, stable and garages.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

CHELTENHAM 2½ MILES. £5,250
RURAL SPOT, SOUTH ASPECT, PLEASANT LITTLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Old-fashioned square-built house, 2-3 rec., 5 bed., bath. Main e.l. and water. Excellent buildings, garden, productive orchard and paddock. 2 ACRES. Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

MENDIP HILLS. 5½ ACRES. £7,000

CHARMING CROMWELLIAN HOUSE in rural spot near bus and village. Two large rec., 5 bed., bathroom. Main electricity and water. Garage and buildings. Garden, orchard and paddock. Very good poultry allocation.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

SHROPSHIRE. MINIATURE ESTATE. 73 ACRES IN LOVELY COUNTRY BETWEEN LUDLOW AND MUCH WENLOCK. Attractive old house on 2 floors. Three good rec., 7-8 bed., 2 bath. Central heat. Cottage, Farmery. Old gardens. Picturesque woodland, pasture, small lake. £9,250 or offer.—CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Cheltenham (as above).

HARROW, PINNER
and BEACONSFIELD

CORRY & CORRY

20 LOWNDES STREET, S.W.1. SLOane 0436 (4 lines)

CHALFONT ST. PETER
and RICKMANSWORTH

NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 20 ACRES. 38 miles town, 500 ft. up. Lovely views. PERIOD RESIDENCE. Three reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Converted barn. Playroom (39 ft. by 20 ft.), 2 bedrooms, bathroom. Two cottages. Main electricity. Gardens. Pasture. FREEHOLD, £14,500. D.259.

KENT COAST. With uninterrupted views across Channel. ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE in faultless order. Hall, 3 reception, sun loggia, domestic quarters, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Beautiful terraced gardens of 1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD, £8,250. Sole Agents. K.258.

MID-SUSSEX. 4 ACRES. TUDOR RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT. Lounge hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, light kitchen, 5 bed., bathroom. Double garage. Pretty gardens and grounds. FREEHOLD, £8,000. Sole Agents. V.273.



HERTFORDSHIRE

18 miles Town, 1½ miles station.

FINE MODERN ARCHITECT-DESIGNED RESIDENCE occupying rural position, close to Loudwater.

Hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), modern bathroom.

MAIN SERVICES.
GARAGE. HARD TENNIS COURT.

GARDEN OF ½ ACRE
FREEHOLD, £6,500

SOLE AGENTS. (Tel. Rickmansworth 3616). R.1350.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1
GROsvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

24 ACRES QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE NEW FOREST BORDERS. 4 miles Brookenhurst, rural. DELIGHTFUL MODERN REPLICA in first-class condition throughout. Halls, 4-5 reception, 2 bath., 5 main bedrooms (h. and c.), 3 rooms over. Cottage annexe (3-4 bed., bath., etc.). Main water and el. Farm cottage, double garage, T.T. cowsheds for 9. Spacious lawns, walled kitchen and fruit garden, pastureland.—TRESIDDER & CO. (10,262)

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE 50 ACRES CORNWALL. 8½ miles Bodmin, 7 Wadebridge, 6 miles sea. DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT CHARACTER RESIDENCE. Hall, 4 reception, 3 bath., 4 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, attics. Electric light, central heating, telephone. Garage, farmery, flat, entrance lodge. Lovely grounds intersected by trout stream. Walled kitchen garden, pasture and arable land and woodland. Inspected and strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,945)

HEREFORDS. 2½ miles town and station, 600 ft. up in beautiful country. Delightful STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE with quantity of modern oak and in excellent condition. Halls, billiard room, 4 reception, 3 bath., 12-16 bedrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Garages, stabling. Cottage. NATURAL LANDSCAPE GARDENS, easily kept spacious lawns. SMALL LAKES WELL STOCKED WITH TROUT, ornamental waterfalls, kitchen garden, glasshouse, paddock and wood.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,673)

17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE TWO COTTAGES DORSET. In old-fashioned country town, hunting 3 packs. FOR SALE, ATTRACTIVE "PERIOD" RESIDENCE, carefully modernised. Avenue drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bed., 3 bathrooms, 5 main bedrooms (h. and c.), 4 secondary bedrooms. Main services. Central heating, telephone. Garage for 3, 4 loose boxes. TWO MODERN COTTAGES. Lovely old grounds, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, greenhouse and paddock. ABOUT 3 ACRES.—TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (10,247)

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SANDERS' FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels: Sidmouth 41 and 109 and at SOUTH STREET, AXMINSTER

T. S. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SIDMOUTH 5 miles. "SUNNY GARTH," BRANSCOMBE. To be offered for sale by auction on December 6, 1948, unless previously sold. An attractive Cottage Residence with ½ ACRE landscape garden; 2 reception, 2 bedrooms. Garage and outbuildings. Freehold.

SIDMOUTH. A SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE which has always been looked upon as ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTIES IN THE DISTRICT, standing in a beautiful small garden and occupying a picked position. Two entertaining, 3 principal and 1 secondary bedrooms, box room, excellent offices. Garage. All main services. OFFERED WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION AT £8,500.

BEER. Sidmouth 6 miles. AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in this quaint and well-known East Devon fishing village; 2 reception and 4 bedrooms. Wild garden of about 2 ACRES. Offered with possession, £6,000.

SIDMOUTH. TO BE LET. Delightful flat overlooking the sea. Lounge, double bedroom, box room, offices. All main services, £250 p.a.

FURNISHED. Small Bungalow-Residence. Lounge, 1 bedroom, offices. Main services. Inclusive rental, £200 p.a.

FURNISHED. Small self-contained Modern Flat. Lounge, 1 bedroom, offices. Main services. Delightful position, 4 gns. weekly.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

GLORIOUS POSITION ON THE CHILTERN HILLS ON AN ANCIENT MOATED SITE

Only 30 miles from London.

Compact small Estate of 150 ACRES

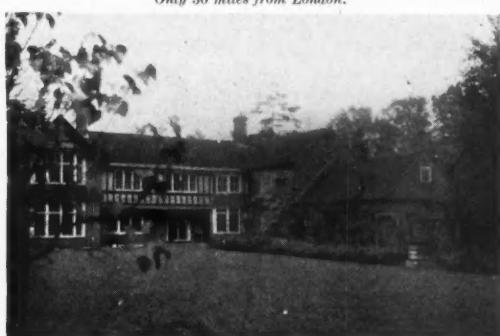
In a ring fence.

Good market town and station 2½ miles. Bus route passes.

Main water and electricity on.

Lordship of the manor included in the sale.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER WITH MASSIVE BEAMS AND OTHER FEATURES



Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Guest cottage of 4 rooms and bath.

Central heating throughout.

Garage and stabling.

Lovely timbered grounds, lily pool, water and rock gardens.

Farm buildings.

For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession of the house and gardens.

Possession of the farm can be arranged.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

“ROBIN HOOD HOUSE,” LITTLE GADDESDEN, NEAR BERKHAMSTED, HERTS

A PROPERTY OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT

On the Chiltern Hills, close to Ashridge Park Golf Course.



PRICE FREEHOLD £12,750 WITH 2½ ACRES

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGENT 2481

SURREY AND HAMPSHIRE BORDERS

Convenient for Guildford, Woking and Camberley, 5 minutes buses. 1½ miles station.
Fast service Waterloo.



7½ ACRES. £8,750 FOR QUICK SALE

F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGENT 2481.

On a sunny ridge 350 ft. up facing south.

Architect designed—
labour saving.

Three reception, 6 bedrooms (basins), fitted cupboards, dressing room, bathroom. Mains. Garage for 2. Daily help available.

Inexpensive gardens and grounds. Woodland. Rhododendrons and heaths.

WORCESTERSHIRE. WITH VIEWS TO THE MALVERN HILLS

In beautiful surroundings, near golf course, under 3 miles from Worcester City.
SURROUNDED BY ORCHARDS AND MEADOWLAND.

Charming Queen Anne Manor House.

With its period features carefully preserved. Modernised and fitted for labour saving. Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Excellent water supply. Main electricity. Garage for 3 cars.

Delightful old-world gardens, inexpensive to maintain. Productive well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden and small pool.

Useful paddock.



ONLY £8,500 WITH 4 ACRES FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGENT 2481.

HERTS. 24 MILES LONDON

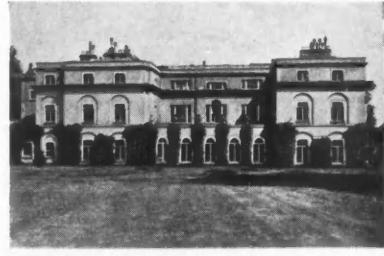
One of the lesser stately homes. Suitable for Hotel, Institution or Club.

A classic example of Regency architecture

with Adams fireplaces, walnut paneling and oak parquet floors. Lounge and inner halls, 6 reception rooms, 33 bedrooms, 9 bathrooms. Mains. Central heating. Gymnasium and range of buildings.

Garages for 8 cars.

Gardens with long river frontage, swimming pool and changing boxes.



FOR SALE WITH 10 ACRES

F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1. REGENT 2481.

CENTRAL
9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

Telegrams:
“Farebrother, London”

DORSET

Blandford about 7 miles, Dorchester about 12 miles

XVIIth-CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

Carefully preserved, modernised, and in good order.

PANELLED HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,
7 PRINCIPAL AND 5 SECONDARY BED-
ROOMS, 5 BATHROOMS.



ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE, STABLES and OUTBUILDINGS.

STAFF COTTAGES.

MATURED GARDENS.

ABOUT 6 ACRES

TO LET FURNISHED FOR A TERM OF YEARS

For particulars: Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4 (CEN. 9344).

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSSEYOR SQ., LONDON W.1

WILSON & CO.

GROSSEYOR
1441

MARLEFIELD, SHALDEN GREEN, HANTS

Alton Station 4 miles. London 1½ hours.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

In splendid order facing south in superb setting with lovely views.



Four bedrooms (basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception, maids' sitting room. Main services. Double garage. Excellent stables. Picturesque garden, woodland and paddock.

About 7½ ACRES.

For Sale privately or by Auction on December 7.

View by appointment only through the Joint Auctioneers: MARTIN AND STRATFORD
70, High Street, Alton, and WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

Executors' Sale

SURREY. BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND DORKING

The most perfect position in south of England. 600 ft. up. Magnificent south views to Downs

A VERY CHOICE ESTATE OF OVER 90 ACRES

Including a very fine modern residence with 9 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, also secondary and staff rooms, fine hall, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Gardens of exceptional beauty. Trout pools and swimming pool. Garages. Four cottages. Farmland. Training stables with 22 boxes.



Parkland, paddocks and woods.

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

NEWBURY
Tels. 304
and 1620

A. W. NEATE & SONS

NEWBURY AND HUNTERFORD

HUNTERFORD
Tel. 8

BETWEEN HUNTERFORD AND SWINDON

In lovely country adjoining the Downs.

GOOD DAIRY AND CORN FARM OF 180 ACRES. GENTLEMAN'S HOMESTEAD

containing 4 or 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and complete domestic offices.

AMPLE FARMBUILDINGS

including new milking parlour, complete.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. MAIN WATER TO HOUSE AND MOST PASTURES.

Septic tank drainage.

A reasonable price will be accepted for the Freehold, with Possession Michaelmas, 1949.

SECLUDED VILLAGE HOUSE

6 miles Newbury.

Three bedrooms, bath (hot and cold), 2 sitting rooms. Usual domestic offices.

GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

ABOUT 1 ACRE.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.

FAVOURED VILLAGE NEAR NEWBURY

MODERN HOUSE

with 3 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.), 2 sitting rooms and domestic offices.

½ ACRE GARDEN WITH STREAM.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

Electrically pumped water. Septic tank drainage.

PRICE £3,500 WITH POSSESSION.

BERKS—WILTS BORDERS

On the outskirts of small village.

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

containing 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom and complete domestic offices with Aga cooker.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE. GARAGES FOR TWO.

MAIN ELECTRICITY.

Electrically pumped water. New drainage.

In excellent decorative condition.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

PRICE £7,750 WITH VACANT POSSESSION

NEWELL & BURGES

6, HALF MOON STREET, LONDON, W.1 (Tel: GRO. 3243).

ABERDEENSHIRE

On R. Don, 25 miles from Aberdeen.

ESTATE OF BREDA, ALFORD

MODERNISED MANSION IN BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS



SEVEN FARMS, 6 CROFTS, 3 COTTAGES, ALL LET TO GOOD TENANTS
EXTENDING TO 1,310 ACRES. PRICE £35,000 FREEHOLD

Hall, 5 reception rooms, 10 principal bedrooms (with h. and c.), 8 other bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, good domestic quarters. Electricity. Water by gravity.

VACANT POSSESSION.

LODGE.

GAMEKEEPER'S AND GARDENER'S COTTAGES.

One mile of R. DON. Salmon and trout fishing. Mixed shooting, including 500 acres grouse moor.

Wallington 2606
(4 lines)

MOORE & CO.

CARSHALTON, SURREY

Auctioneers and Surveyors

Wire Mill House, Newchapel, LINGFIELD, SURREY

Secluded in lovely country on the borders of Surrey and Sussex.

COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARM and DISTINCTION. 12 acres

Expensively fitted and tastefully decorated throughout.

Five large bedrooms, dressing room and boudoir, 3 reception, sun loggia, hall, cloakroom, gun room, 2 bathrooms, maid's room.

Gardener's cottage, stabling and other excellent out-buildings.



Vacant Possession on completion. The property is Freehold and is for immediate Sale by private treaty or by Auction on December 15, 1948. Illustrated particulars from W. K. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers, Carshalton, Surrey. Tel.: Wallington 2606. (Folio 6466/21)

LOCKE & ENGLAND, F.A.I.

166, PARADE, ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA. (Tel: 110, 2 lines)

WOLSTON PRIORY, WARWICKSHIRE

Leamington Spa 8 miles, Rugby and Coventry 6 miles.

A CHARMING EARLY ELIZABETHAN COUNTRY RESIDENCE
of great architectural beauty and historical interest with the excellent farm adjoining.



PRIORY FARM surrounds the residence, has good buildings and comprises in all about 104 ACRES, let on an Annual Tenancy at £185 per annum. For Sale by Auction at Coventry on Wednesday, December 1, 1948. To be offered as a whole or in two lots.

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers as above.

DORKING (Tel. 2212)
EFFINGHAM
(Tel. Bookham 327)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel. 680)
FARNHAM (Tel. 5261)
HINDHEAD (Tel. 63)

LOVELY WEST SUSSEX HAMLET

In a delightful setting surrounded by beautiful country and commanding magnificent views of the South Downs. Within 2 miles of market town and 4 miles main line station.

ARCHITECT-PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE

with full south aspect.

Containing 7 bedrooms (3 with basins), 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, sun loggia, maid's sitting room, complete offices.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.

PART CENTRAL HEATING. "AGA" COOKER.

GARAGE AND OUTHOUSES.

The grounds comprise 4 ACRES and include orchard, flower and kitchen garden with paddock land. Sandy loam soil.

CUBITT & WEST, Haslemere (Tel. 680, 3 lines).

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo.
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

By direction of the Trustees of the late Sir Bernard Eckstein, Bart.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

OLDLANDS HALL ESTATE, UCKFIELD, SUSSEX

ON THE BORDERS OF ASHDOWN FOREST

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATES IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

THE MAGNIFICENT STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

In a miniature deer park, amidst beautiful woodlands and lakes, 400 ft. above sea level on a southern slope. Approach by two drives, it contains: Outer and inner halls, billiard, gun, gymnasium and 4 reception rooms, model domestic offices, 10 principal bed and dressing rooms with fitted basins, built-in wardrobes, dressing tables, etc., 6 principal bathrooms, day and night nurseries, excellent servants' accommodation.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY. MODERN DRAINAGE.

Beautiful gardens and grounds, swimming pool, 4 lakes and waterfalls, miniature golf course, fine walled kitchen garden.



Further particulars of the Sole Agents: JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

THE GARDEN HOUSE, with separate drive, refitted by the late owner as a secondary small residence; also The Dower House, Lodge. Chauffeur's flat. Twelve service cottages.

Home Farm with original Elizabethan iron-master's farm-house, farm-buildings, and 94 acres of good rich well-watered pasture and arable land. Also Furnace Wood of 82 acres.

The whole extends to about 374 ACRES and is for Sale with Vacant Possession.

Attention is drawn to the lavish way in which money has been spent on improvements and maintenance; practically no repairs are necessary on any part of the house or estate.

ONLY 18 MILES NORTH-EAST OF LONDON

On bus route. 4½ miles main line station.

ATTRACTIVE RED BRICK GEORGIAN RESIDENCE STANDING IN PARK OF 60 ACRES



Approached from main road by carriage drive with lodge. Contains main hall, 4 lofty Adam-style reception rooms, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, offices with Aga cooker, day and night nurseries, 5 staff bedrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING.

Well-timbered and matured grounds with spreading lawns. Exceedingly fine and completely walled kitchen garden.

All in excellent order.

Secondary residence of 5 bedrooms. Lodge. Four cottages.

Park of 60 acres. Home Farm of 60 acres. Woodland of 20 acres.



IN ALL ABOUT 150 ACRES. FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE

except for the Home Farm and 2 cottages.

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(83,545)

By direction of Sir Stephen Middleton, Bart.

BELSBY CASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND

Ponteland 6 miles. Newcastle-upon-Tyne 15 miles.

The subject of an illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE

ADAPTABLE FOR INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Fifteen principal bedrooms, 5 main reception rooms, 3 bathrooms.

About 60 rooms in all.



Further particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

BETWEEN LEOMINSTER AND LUDLOW

Magnificent views to the Gloucester and Monmouth Hills.

ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



With halls, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal and 5 staff bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Excellent water supply.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TWO COTTAGES.

Garage and stabling. Walled kitchen garden.

Tennis court. Timbered grounds, paddock.

In all about 11 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION. £6,500 FREEHOLD

Full particulars of RUSSELL BALDWIN & BRIGHT, LTD., Leominster, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

KENT—SUSSEX BORDERS

Wadhurst 3 miles. Tunbridge Wells 9 miles. Few minutes from station, through trains to London (47 miles).

CHARMING MILL HOUSE

With oak beams, floors and panelling, overlooking River Rother and with fishing from both banks.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, nurseries, 3 bathrooms.

Modern offices with Aga, RADIATORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

MODERN DRAINAGE. Attractive cottage, formerly two east houses. Large garage.

Matured gardens with lawns sloping to river with old mill and wheel. Orchard 2½ acres.



ABOUT 5 ACRES IN ALL. FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Full particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (33,049)

BOURNEMOUTH
WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS
LAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
T. BRIAN COX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
BRIGHTON
J. W. SYKES A. KILVINGTON

HAMPSHIRE

Two miles from Hambledon, 16 miles from Winchester, 20 miles Southampton, 14 miles Portsmouth.

The important and most attractive Freehold Residential Property, Stoke Wood House, near Hambledon.

Situate in the Meon Valley district amidst some of the most undulating country in the county and commanding delightful and extensive views.

Eight bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, entrance hall, servants' sitting room, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices.

Own electricity. Good water supply. Garages.

Stabling. Outhouses. Farmery. Two cottages. Bungalow. Entrance lodge.



Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and at Southampton, Brighton and Worthing.

Beautiful, well-kept pleasure gardens with lawns, rose garden and rockeries. Kitchen garden. Paddocks. The whole extending to an area of about

23½ ACRES

Vacant Possession of the residence, gardens, grounds, bungalow and outbuildings on completion of purchase; the pair of cottages and the entrance lodge are occupied by employees on service tenancies. The paddock is let.

PRICE £13,000 FREEHOLD

WEST SUSSEX

Occupying a delightful semi-rural position on the southern slope of the Downs about 150 ft. above sea level. Enjoying views across Worthing of the sea about 2½ miles distant.

VERY ATTRACTIVE DETACHED FREEHOLD CORNER RESIDENCE "CHIEM," MILL LANE, HIGH SALVINGTON, NEAR WORTHING



½ ACRE. VACANT POSSESSION

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold) at Warne Hotel, Worthing, on Thursday, November 25, 1948.

Solicitor: HARRY F. STROUTS, Esq., Monument Station Buildings, King William Street, London, E.C.4.

Auctioneers: Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120.

Facing east and west, yet enjoying a full south aspect and comprising: 4 bedrooms, bathroom, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, sun lounge, well-equipped kitchen, garage and outbuildings.

Main electricity, gas and Company's water. Modern cesspool drainage.

Delightful secluded garden with tennis court in all about

WEST SUSSEX

Occupying a delightful position close to a well-known village and within a few minutes' walk of main line station.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

Well appointed and conveniently arranged.

Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, spacious hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, loggia, excellent domestic offices.

Double garage.

Main electricity and power, main water and gas.

Modern drainage. Central heating.



Delightful gardens and grounds extending to about

1 ACRE. PRICE £8,750 FREEHOLD

VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel. Hove 9201 (6 lines).

IN THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST

Brockenhurst main line station and bus route 1 mile, 5 miles from Lymington and Lyndhurst, 11 miles from Southampton, 18 miles from Bournemouth. Good train service to London in 2 hours

A PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Nine bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, vestibule, cloakroom, hall, 2 excellent reception rooms, billiards room, complete domestic offices.

Toilet basins (h. and c.) in 4 bedrooms, polished teak floors. Part central heating. All main services to the residence.



Model stabling. Garage for 3 cars. Heated greenhouse with vineyard and peach house. Two excellent modern cottages. Bungalow.

Gardens with lawn. Rockery, rose garden, swimming pool, kitchen garden with fruit trees, 5 paddocks. The whole extending to an area of about

11 ACRES

Vacant Possession of the residence, gardens and outbuildings, also of one cottage (the other is occupied by a service tenant).

The bungalow is let.

PRICE £16,000 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

CANFORD CLIFFS, BOURNEMOUTH

THIS BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED DIGNIFIED RESIDENCE

Adjoining Parkstone Golf Course and facing due south, in the finest position on the South Coast. Commanding exquisite views over Poole Harbour and the Purbeck Hills.



Drawing room, dining room, lounge, billiards room, 6 bedrooms, 4 bath-dressing rooms, 7 secondary bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and usual offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. ALL MAIN SERVICES.

The magnificent grounds, which cost the late owner over £200,000 to create, include: Italian, Dutch, Japanese, desert and water gardens, the whole extending to approximately

11½ ACRES

TWO ATTRACTIVE LODGES.

TWO MODERN COTTAGES.

Vacant Possession of the whole on completion of purchase.

PRICE £35,000 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. Tel. 6300.



Bournemouth 6300
(5 lines)

44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
(12 BRANCH OFFICES)

Telegrams:
"Homefader," Bournemouth

ESTATE

KENSINGTON 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London"

CHARMING PART OF SUFFOLK c.2

In a healthy and bracing neighbourhood, about 8 miles from the coast and convenient for a market town.

A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

With 5 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, modern drainage. Central heating. Electric light.

Garage, stable and useful outbuildings.

Secluded and well-timbered grounds with woodland walks, kitchen garden, orchard, meadow land, stream.

IN ALL ABOUT 14 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Ext. 809).

ABOUT 6 MILES SOUTH OF GUILDFORD c.3

On a hill in one of the best parts of much sought-after residential district.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

with southern aspect.

Three reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

Lovely gardens. Tennis and other lawns. Kitchen garden. Fruit trees.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Early possession on completion.

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Ext. 807), and Haslemere, Surrey (Tel: 953/4)

WILTSHIRE c.4

Outskirts of picturesque village close to an old market town.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

With hall, 3 large receptions, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, etc. GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.

STABLING. FARMERY. COTTAGE

Electric light, good water, drainage, etc.

Pleasant grounds with lawns, kitchen garden, parklike pasture lands.

IN ALL ABOUT 46 ACRES (land at present lot)

ONLY £12,000 FREEHOLD

Recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Ext. 806).

HARRODS

34-36, HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

Surrey Offices

West Byfleet

and Haslemere

WEST SUSSEX c.3

Unspoiled position convenient to a village and about 4 miles from the market town of Horsham.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Three reception, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

CO'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. GARAGE. WORKSHOP. FOUR BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES.

The land is chiefly pasture land, but there is about 5 ACRES of woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Ext. 807).

AMPTHILL, BEDS c.3

CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With 2 cottages, outbuildings, and about 4½ ACRES.

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

MAIN SERVICES. COTTAGES, ETC.

Gardens and grounds are a feature. Double tennis court.

Orchard. Kitchen garden. Gardening land.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. SWAFFIELD & SON, Ampthill, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Ext. 807).

MAIDSTONE AND TONBRIDGE c.2

In undulating country, 1 mile from village.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

Four reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

CO'S SERVICES. GARAGE 4.

Two cottages (each with bath).

Grounds of about 6 ACRES, part of which has been formed into a prolific market garden.

FREEHOLD £12,500

Joint Sole Agents: BROOKS & SON, 134, High Street, Tonbridge, and HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel: KENSINGTON 1490. Ext. 809).

ON HISTORIC HAM COMMON c.25

Facing south with lovely views.

MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE

Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

TWO GARAGES.

Beautiful but economic gardens of about 1 ACRE.

PRICE 10,000 GUINEAS

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WEST SOMERSET. Very pleasant old County House of character on lovely bay. Five bed., 3 rec., large kitchen, usual offices, outbuildings, etc. Ideal high-class guest house and tea gardens. £6,000 or near offer.—Box 1140.

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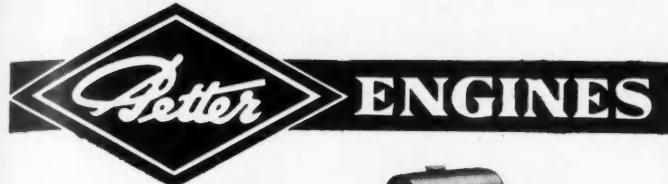
SANDERSTEAD. Modern double-fronted detached House, 4 beds., bath., sep. w.c., 2 rec. rooms, breakfast room, kitchen, Ideal boiler, Ascot heater, power points all rooms, large garage, very nice garden with fruit trees, excellent condition, near golf courses. Freehold £4,500.—Apply owners agents, DONALDSON & SONS, 17, Dalston Lane, E.8. CL18/2281

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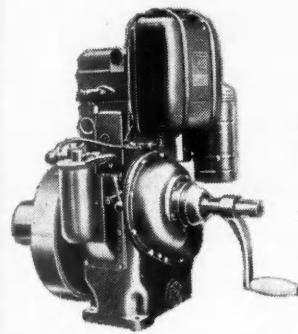
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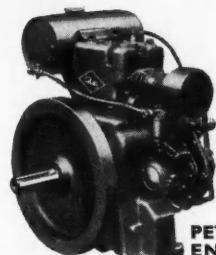
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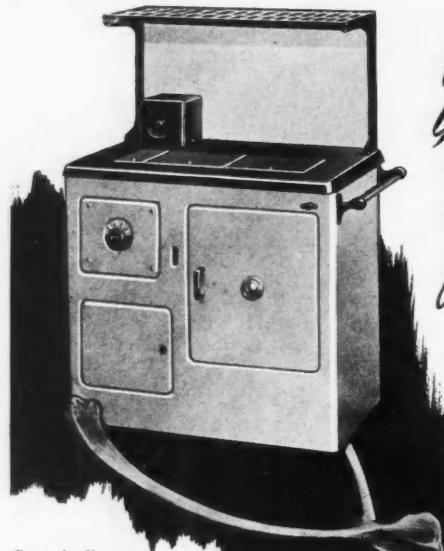
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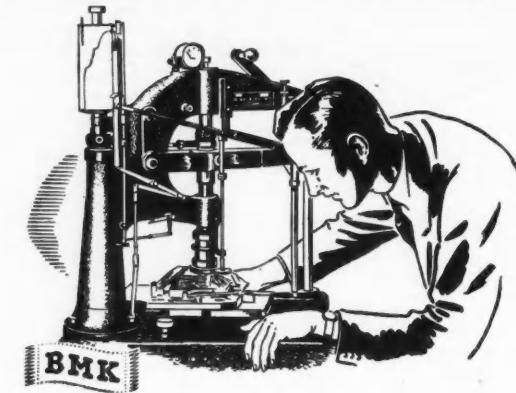
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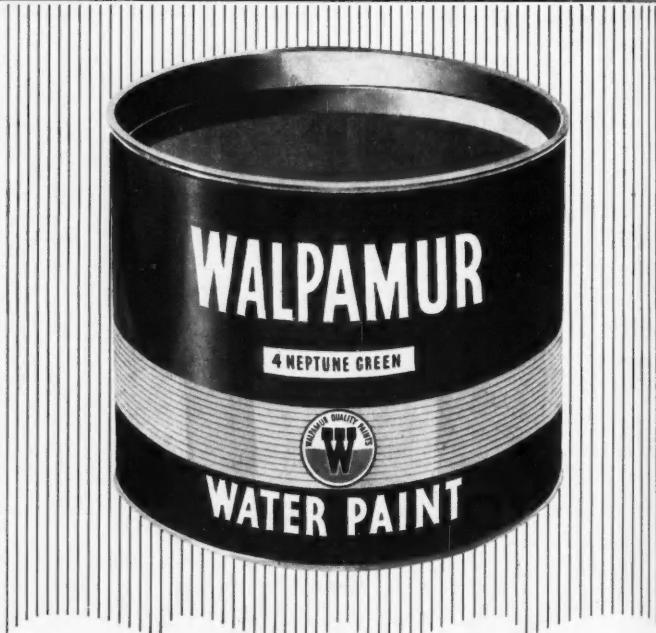
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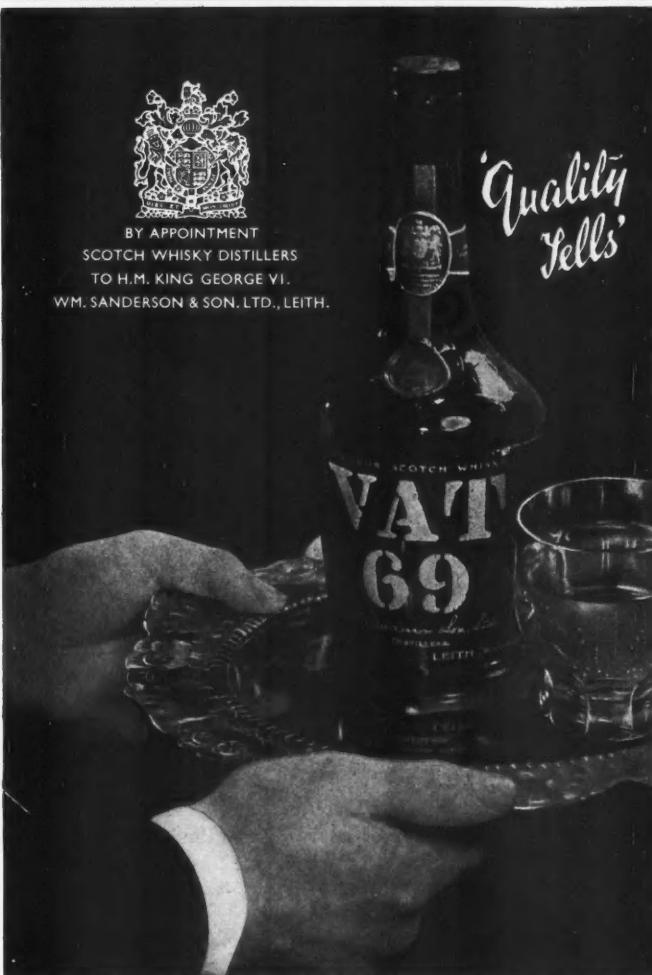
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CIV No. 2705

NOVEMBER 19, 1948



LADY OAKELEY

Lady Oakeley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Bessel, of 23, Earls Court Square, S.W.5., is the wife of Sir Charles Oakeley, Bt., of Frittenden House, Staplehurst, Kent

COUNTRY LIFE

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THE BABY PRINCE

THE birth of a son to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth is a happy and auspicious event in a world where of late years causes for congratulation have been few. To the personal congratulations on the successful issue of the familiar yet ever unique wonder of a child's entry to life there cannot but be added in this case, and at this particular time, those wider considerations affecting the institution of Monarchy as enjoyed by the nations of the Commonwealth.

At this stage of civilisation it has come to be a matter of minor importance whether the British Crown rests upon the head of a man or of a woman, provided that the Sovereign is endowed with the natural virtues and accumulated wisdom that constitute the diadem's mystic lustre. Had the child been a Princess our satisfaction would have been no less, yet there are few of us whose imagination, influenced by centuries of tradition, is not perhaps more deeply touched by the birth of a Prince. But the great thing is that Nature has confirmed the fundamental soundness of the heart beating so near the centre of this great and curious body politic, on the health of which so much of this world's light depends.

This natural, and national, event assures, under Providence, that so far from the prospect of a partial failure in the ultimate direct succession to the Crown being added to the disruptive tendencies which have lately caused, no doubt, rejoicing to the powers of darkness, it is we who may rejoice.

HALF-A-CENTURY BEHIND

THOUGH there are a good many directions in which some of us would not quarrel with a return to the world of fifty years ago, few are likely to be content with a system of roads and road transport which is, on a general estimate, fifty years out of date. The trouble is to find a method of recasting it in our present straitened circumstances which will be physically and financially workable, and will not, for a long time to come, dissipate capital resources without bringing in measurable returns. All this was admitted on both sides during the Second Reading debate on the Special Roads Bill, and both parties were in general agreement that the proposal to concentrate effort for some time on the development of a system of motorways which would as

rapidly as possible take the weight off the existing trunk roads was a sound and practical move. The argument in favour of the alternative plan of continuing to concentrate on the improvement of the great all-purpose roads was effectively broken by Mr. Barnes's statement that its prohibitive cost made it to-day impossible.

If this fact is considered decisive in settling the next step in rationalising national transport, it must not be forgotten that other aspects of national life are closely involved. Experience of constructing motor-roads of the proposed type in other lands has shown a multiplicity of planning and amenity problems to be encountered. Mr. Barnes pointed out in the course of his comparison between the relative cost of a one-purpose motor-road and the traditional all-purpose road that one twenty-three mile stretch of an existing trunk road between Bristol and Gloucester passed fourteen villages and had thirty-six connections with classified roads and forty-seven connections with unclassified roads. However ingeniously the alignment of the new roads may be plotted, it is not to be expected that many difficult engineering feats in dealing with transport intersection will not have to be performed, as well as—wherever joining or spill-over of traffic is allowed—essays in solving still more difficult problems without large-scale destruction of amenity. Questions of amenity of course will demand adequate treatment from end to end of the new roads. The damage which has already been done to the landscape by modern road construction in many open-lying parts of the country is enough to warn us against the particular evils most to be avoided.

RIGHTS OF WAY

WHAT might be thought, compared with a programme for reorganising the whole of our national road transport, a very minor matter, that of the progressive extinction of rights of way, is one of major importance to the countryside. For many years the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society has analysed from time to time, as they came into the news, the various methods by which—through Orders made by Quarter Sessions, by a succession of Defence Acts, or by order of Ministers under a wide range of Acts of Parliament mostly connected with agriculture or town planning—highways over which the public have customary rights may be permanently or temporarily closed or diverted. A nine-page summary of the procedures adopted under these ill-assorted arrangements that appears in the Society's current *Journal* leaves one with no doubt that a time when a great many war-time diversions under Defence Regulations have to be reconsidered, and when proposals are being widely entertained for straightening out and linking up a system of cross-country paths and roads for walkers, is also the time for simplifying this whole complicated and difficult medley. These procedures tend always to become executive rather than judicial, and, being invoked, continue to function under their own momentum, for no authority likes to abandon powers once exercised. In present circumstances the citizen, bewildered by a smoke-screen of Acts and Regulations, either gives up as hopeless his fight for his rights against high-powered Ministries and local authorities, or adopts an unduly suspicious attitude towards all attempts to change the local map—regardless of the merits of the proposal—which involve any tampering with rights of way.

THE FORTUNES OF PLANNING

THE long-drawn battle over Kensington Square has ended in the Minister of Town and Country Planning deciding to allow Messrs. John Barker access to and from the Square. The firm are to be permitted an entrance for their vans from Young Street, and to break an exit to the Square through No. 42. The opponents to the proposal have been the residents, the Kensington Borough Council, and the London County Council, on the grounds of the historic and architectural amenities of this residential enclave, the inhabitants of which had entered

into a mutual covenant so long ago as 1923 to maintain its private character. There can be little doubt that the heavy traffic now to be admitted will destroy such quiet as the Square still retains. The only consolations are to take the view that private enterprise has triumphed over obstruction to expanding trade (rare enough nowadays!) and in the fact that it has to pay the considerable costs of the process. At Worthing another battle has been joined over the fate of Beach House, a distinguished Regency building (designed by the little known architect Rebecca) and recently the home of the late Edward Knoblock. At the enquiry held by the Ministry on the Council's proposal to demolish it the artistic importance of the subject was almost obscured by legal arguments over the validity of the Preservation Order. It will probably be some time before the Minister's adjudication is issued. But the large attendance at the enquiry, and the cheers which greeted every point made by the defenders of the house, left no doubt where the sympathies of local residents lay.

WHY NO BACON?

THE virtual disappearance of bacon from the breakfast table next month is being explained by the Minister of Food as due to causes beyond his control. He blames the Canadians for not sending more, and notes with pained surprise that supplies from other countries, such as Denmark, have fallen below expectations. But it is clear that the Canadians are sending us all the bacon this year that we bargained to buy—that is 195 million pounds compared with the 675 million pounds we bought four years ago. If meanwhile the Government here had pursued a vigorous policy for the expansion of pig production it would have been possible to save dollars and yet increase the bacon ration beyond the present meagre level. In 1944 the weekly consumption of bacon here was nearly ten thousand tons, almost the pre-war figure. Now it is less than four thousand tons. We have a few more breeding sows, but the increase of 40,000 in four years is not nearly enough. Long before now full encouragement should have been given to farmers to breed and feed more pigs. Now we have the opportunity, if we will take it, to buy more coarse grains abroad, and we have ample potatoes of our own which can most usefully be converted into pig meat. If the price fixed for fat pigs needs to be adjusted to induce farmers to develop the feeding business, let this be done now and the road cleared for a rapid expansion in home production.

DRAWING AND QUARTERING

IT may be that in older and crueler days the prospect of the prisoner in a trial for high treason being drawn and quartered as well as hanged added a ghastly interest to the proceedings. It is so represented, and probably with justice, in the account of the trial of Charles Darnay in *A Tale of Two Cities*. To-day, when there is no possibility of such a horror we nevertheless have a certain sentimental feeling for the old terms, and so may be a little sorry to learn that the Scottish Criminal Justice Bill has abolished a variety of ancient penalties, of the continued existence of which we were quite unaware. Among them is drawing and quartering, outlawry, corruption of the blood following a conviction for treason and escheat following conviction for murder or treason. Outlawry has by comparison with the others an almost modern sound in these days of "stateless persons" all over Europe, and, if memory serves, a witness who vanished before a famous Scottish murder trial in the 'nineties was formally outlawed. Perhaps it is as well to do away with outworn methods of procedure lest one of them should suddenly bob up in an unexpected manner. That happened in the 19th century in the once celebrated case of Abraham Thornton, when an "appeal of murder" was resorted to and Mr. Thornton in answer proposed to throw down his glove in Westminster Hall and wager his body in single combat against his accuser. The accuser did not like the prospect, there was no battle, and now it is one of the things that never can happen again.

A

COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

OUR local branch of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is drawing a useful little dividend from a maternity mishap which occurred to a very fruitful sow that lives on a neighbouring farm. This gallant lady produced not only a complete litter of 13 healthy piglets, but also, as an afterthought, a poor little freak on the Siamese twins principle. This queer object possesses one head, two forequarters, complete with legs, which are joined together back to front, and two hind-quarters, with legs and tails, which are set at a different angle from that of the forequarters. The various parts of this monstrosity are perfect in every detail (the eyes have eyelashes and the feet hoofs) and since this town can boast of an expert taxidermist, which is very unusual these days, the little abnormality has been set up in a glass case. This case, covered with a cloth, is in a conspicuous position in one of our shops, and by the side of it there is one of the R.S.P.C.A.'s collecting boxes. After a shopper who is waiting while the points are snipped off his ration book has inserted a silver coin in the collecting box, the cloth cover is removed from the glass case and he is rewarded by a sight that may not be particularly beautiful, but which is certainly interesting.

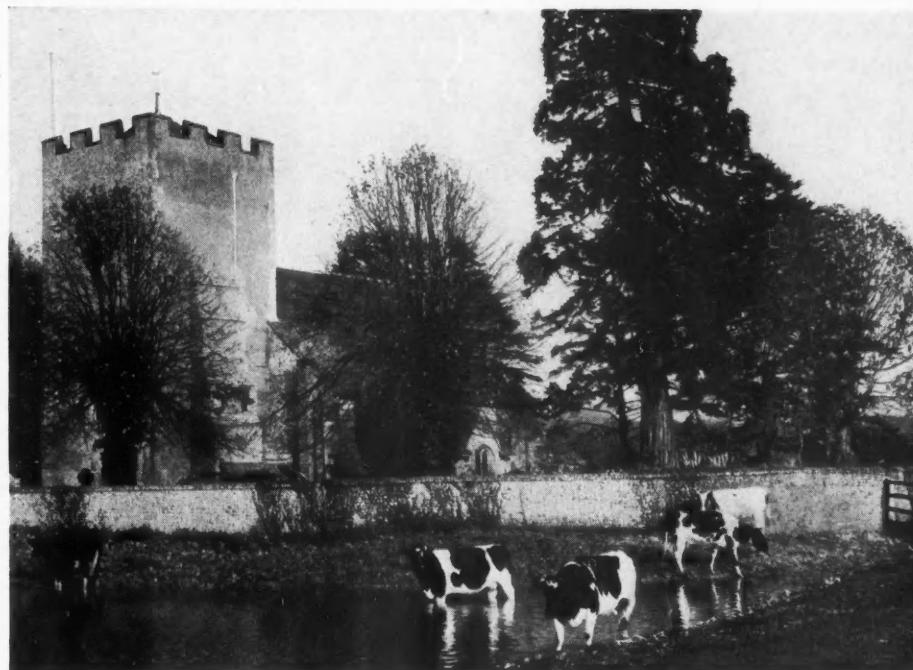
* * *

THE little freak, I am told, lived for an hour and a half, and actually walked across the floor of the sty before it came to the conclusion that life would not be worth living in this controlled world, where the regulations concerning pigs are such that few men can cope with them, and where the ration is insufficient for a pig with only one body. Incidentally, in its latest pig regulations the Ministry of Food is insistent that in future a pig is not to be fed, but "served with food." This, of course, suggests something on a rather higher scale of polite attention than pushing the old pig on one side with one's foot while one pours his swill into the trough, and I feel that, if one is to obey the Ministry of Food's pamphlet in the spirit as well as the letter, one should smarten oneself up for the occasion by putting on "tails" and a black tie.

* * *

THERE is also, I gather, to be a good deal more discipline in the pig-keeping world, on the principle that if a man aspires to the honour he should live up to it, and I foresee the time when a pig-keeper of some years' standing will be instantly recognisable since he will "jump smartly to it" when ordered, and in every way will approximate to the high standard set by the Brigade of Guards. Under the heading of "Shared Sties," we are told that a roster must be kept, and that "the work of feeding and tending the pigs must be shared equally by both owners." It is quite obvious, therefore, that there is to be no slackness in future, and no attempt to take advantage of the good nature of a neighbour who has gone into pig-partnership with one. If one's name is on the roster for the 6.30 a.m. parade for serving the pig with food, one must be there properly dressed for the part, and, if in the same way one is detailed for the weekly fatigue of mucking out the sty, it is not a bit of use going to the local authorities with the usual excuse that owing to a pain in one's back one is unable to perform the task.

I think the Ministry of Food's new regulations cover almost every porcine point that may arise, so that in future every pig-keeper will know exactly where he stands. In view of the shortage of manure everywhere, however, one feels there should have been some definite



E. W. Tattersall

THE VILLAGE CHURCH, SINGLETON, SUSSEX

instructions about the ownership of the valuable muck that is removed weekly from the "Shared Sties."

* * *

A CORRESPONDENT has called attention to a notable omission during the late summer of this year, namely that nobody, so far as he knows, reported seeing a sea serpent, and even the famous Loch Ness monster failed to make its usual demonstration. The sea serpent used to be a regular feature of our newspapers in the days of peace during what was then known as the "silly season," when, with plenty of space available and not very much topical news, some popular item had to be found to fill in an odd half-column. Matters are very different now, and the main worry of editors is to decide which of many interesting and sometimes alarming topics can find a place in the very limited space at their disposal. What with Mr. Vishinsky's gyroscopic manœuvres, the constant flouting of the U.N. truce in Palestine, and Eire's recent decree that a considerable percentage of the commissioned ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps shall in future be aliens, there has been no necessity to stir up the sea serpent from its ocean bed.

I am not in a position to say what is the exact percentage of Irish doctors in the British Army, since apparently the nationality of the serving members of the R.A.M.C. is one of the few things that our statistics-mongers have overlooked, but in the days when I was inoculated about once a month against some tropical disease, typhoid, or hydrophobia, I was under the impression that at least 40 per cent. hailed from Southern Ireland, 35 per cent. from Scotland, and the remaining 25 per cent. from England and Wales. I cannot think why so many Southern Irishmen elect to serve the country which oppressed them so cruelly in the past, but I can affirm that none of those I met seemed to worry very much about it, nor to bear me a grudge for the brutal treatment that they had received from my countrymen in the bad old days—and an Irishman with a hypodermic syringe in his hand and a bared English arm in front of him has an excellent opportunity for getting a bit of his own back.

* * *

TO revert to the absentee sea serpent, my correspondent, who is a seafaring man, asks why it is that when the sea serpent is described in the Press, with sometimes an illustration of it drawn by a man on the spot, it is invariably stated, and the picture also shows, that the creature moves through the water with

an undulating movement of its long body. This, in his opinion, throws some doubt on its identification, since all snakes, including sea snakes, travel through the water with a lateral, and not an up-and-down movement, of their coils, and during their passage across a stream or small lake their method of progress is precisely the same as that which they adopt on dry land.

I am not in a position to argue about the matter myself, since I have never seen an authentic sea serpent, and on the many occasions when one has been sighted from the ship in which I was travelling it has been proved to be a line of porpoises moving in single file, a couple of grampuses having a disagreement over matrimonial affairs or a giant sea bat doing its morning exercises. I have, however, frequently when fishing seen an English grass snake, and also occasionally an adder, swim across a river, and the movements of their coils when doing this are definitely not up and down, but a graceful winding which suggested that they were quite as much at home in the water as they were on land.

* * *

TWO stories of a dog's desire to be helpful that have recently come to my notice are so amusing that I think they are worth passing on. One concerns a Labrador bitch who, realising that the bottle of milk left at the cottage door was a most important item of her mistress's daily ration, thought that it was a pity she should receive only one bottle when so many more were available at the doors of others who were of no importance and therefore not entitled to milk. Once she had grasped this point, she was exceedingly thorough in her methods, as are all individuals of this devoted breed, and in less than half an hour had collected and brought to her mistress's door all the bottles she could find in the village and its vicinity. It is so difficult on occasions such as this to convince some of the people who suffer that the dog was not acting on instructions.

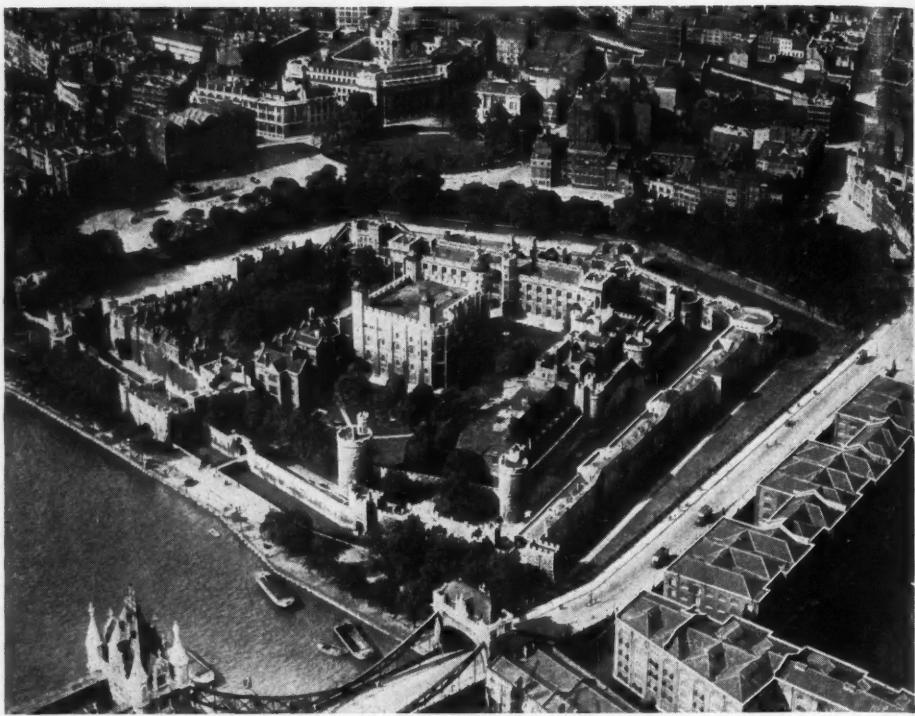
The other story is of a Sealyham, named Jobie, who on every Sunday morning accompanied his master to church, to remain obediently in the porch, where he dozed until the service was over. This routine continued for several years until the day when Master on beginning to read the First Lesson announced that on this Sunday it would be the second chapter of the Book of Job. On hearing this Jobie, thinking that the congregation would like to see the author, walked solemnly down the aisle and curled up at the foot of the lectern while Master read the story of his trials and tribulations.

CASTLES FROM THE AIR—III

THE RIVER PASSAGE

A MAP of English castles existing in the year 1200 would show a great majority located at river crossings. The strategy of such warfare as there has been in England has always been controlled by the river system. Had Hitler's invasion plans succeeded, our rivers would again have played an important part in military operations. There are no mountains in Southern England, and in the north the long Pennine range runs parallel to, not athwart the lines of communication to and from the northern kingdom, so that it can be by-passed on the east or west, though less easily on the west owing to the formidable obstacle presented by the mountains of the Lake District almost closing the gap. The main barriers obstructing the movement of armies are the rivers—Thames, Severn, Dee, the rivers flowing into the Wash, the Trent and the Yorkshire rivers debouching into the Humber. Account also has to be taken of the Fens and of marshes (those of the Mersey, for instance) now drained.

The Conqueror was quick to grasp the importance of the river crossings, doubtless impressed on him during his lightning campaigns in the north and west. He set about the task of consolidating his conquest by establishing garrisons in permanent fortified posts, chosen for their strategic value. Some fifty castles are mentioned in Domesday Book. A large proportion of these were sited at the passages of the rivers. With the notable exceptions of the Tower of London and Exeter, and perhaps one or two others, the Conqueror's castles were earth fortresses comprising a stockaded mound and a bailey enclosed by palisades, giving the familiar motte-and-bailey plan. After the internecine warfare of Stephen's reign Henry II developed the Norman strategic plan into a connected system of fortifications. Having ordered the destruction of unlicensed strongholds, the so-called adulterine castles that had sprung up all over the country, he proceeded to rebuild in stone the Conqueror's earth fortresses and to construct many new castles. As before, the defensive system was based on the river crossings. But the coastline was not ignored; witness the great towers erected to defend the

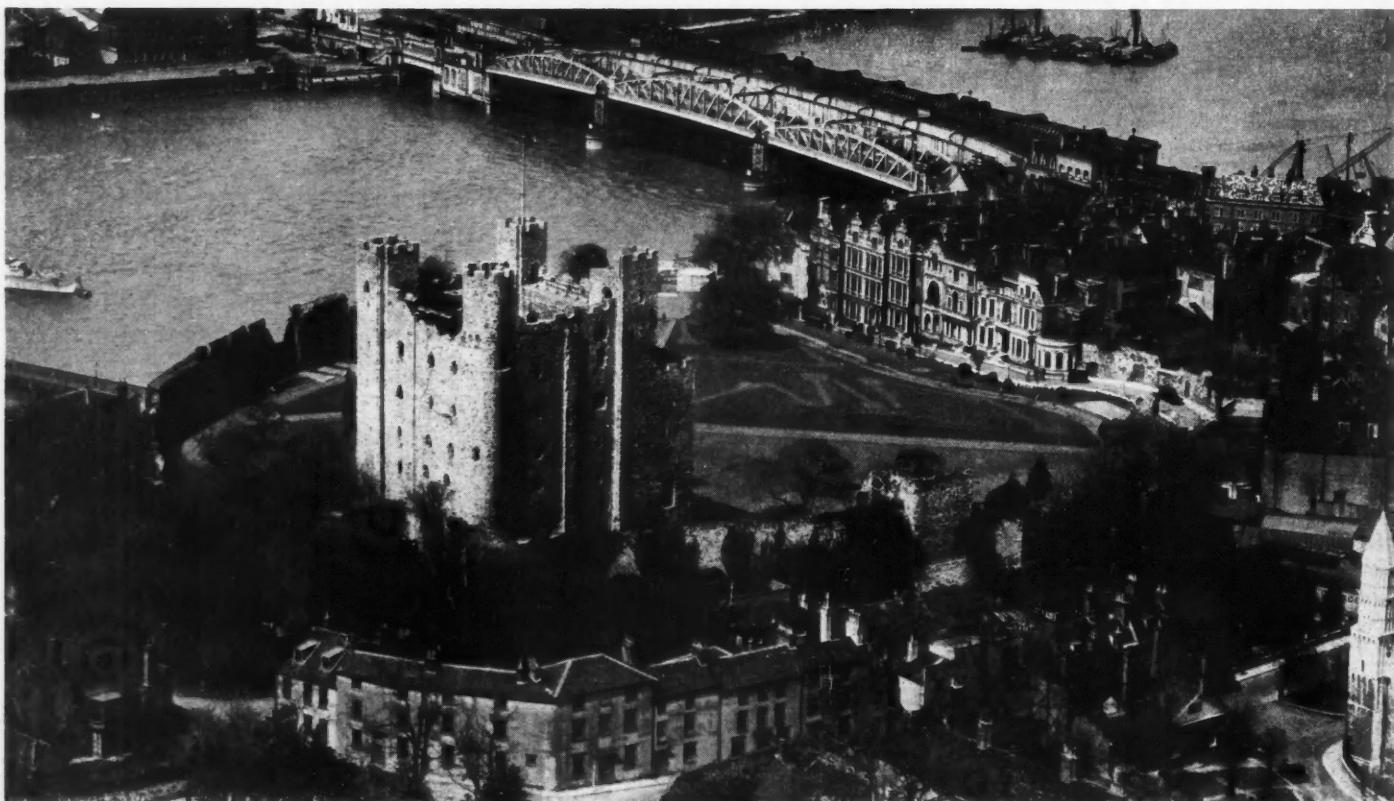


1.—THE TOWER OF LONDON. THE WHITE TOWER, BEGUN BY THE CONQUEROR, WAS COMPLETED BY WILLIAM RUFUS

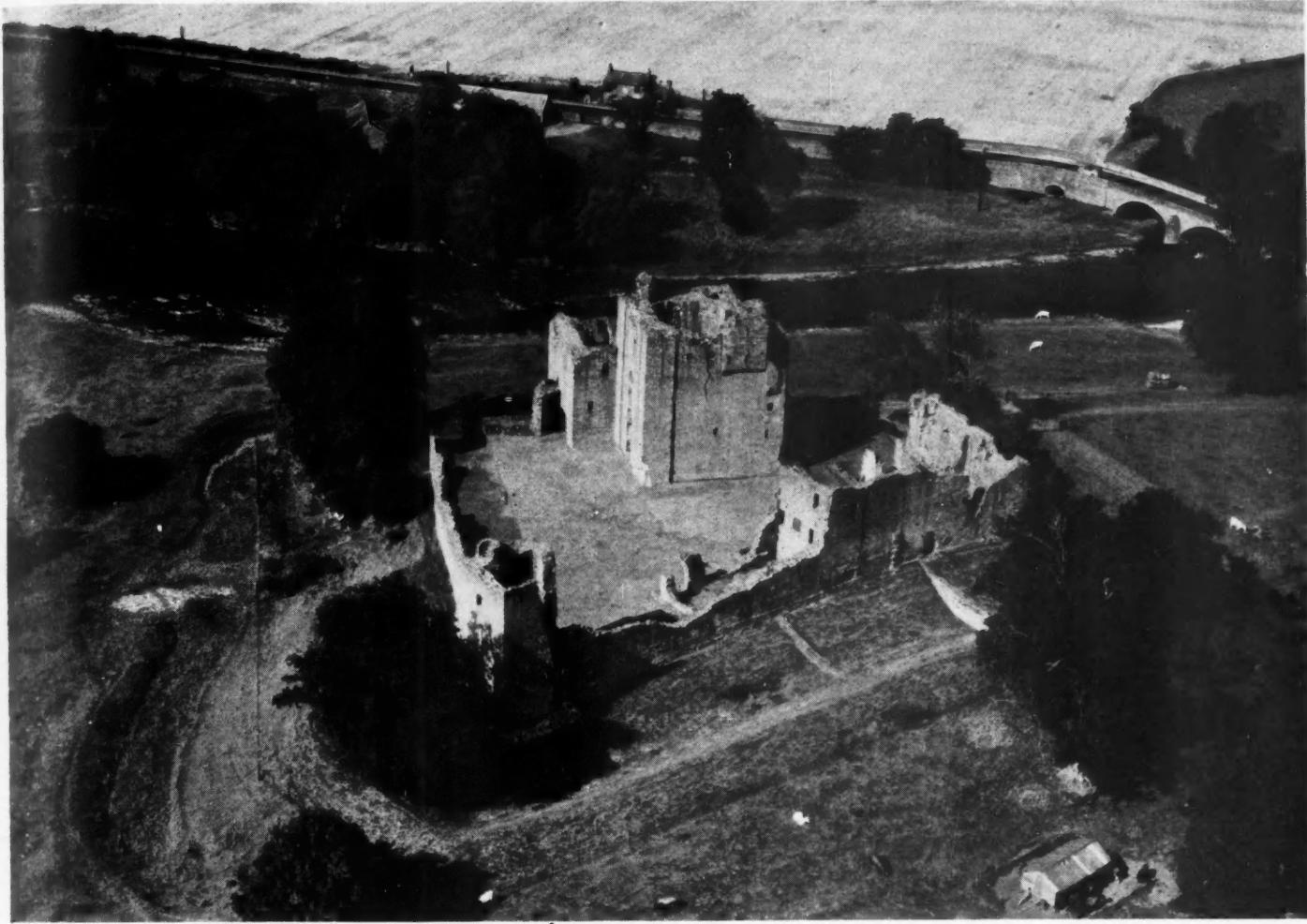
ports—Dover, Hastings, Porchester, Orford, Scarborough. In establishing control over Saxon England, however, the Normans were greatly indebted to what the Romans had done before them.

So thorough and enduring was the Roman network of roads that they continued to be utilised and formed the framework of mediaeval communications. Some of the lesser roads had fallen out of use and were abandoned, and

changes were made here and there along the routes of the great highways; what the Normans found was an old and decayed road system, but it was a strategic system, which they revived in part and developed. It is not surprising, therefore, that so many of the Roman *castra* became the sites of mediaeval *castella* planted beside the river crossings. A place ending in "chester" usually yields a castle. London and some other towns had, of course, never been deserted and



2.—ROCHESTER CASTLE, GUARDING THE CROSSING OF THE MEDWAY



3.—BROUGHAM CASTLE, WESTMORLAND, OCCUPYING THE SITE OF A ROMAN POST, BESIDE THE EAMONT

garrisons with castles were established in them. But many of the Roman settlements had dwindled to mere hamlets or disappeared entirely. By building the great keep of Newcastle to command the crossing of the Tyne, Henry II revived a defunct Roman station. When the site was fortified by the Conqueror, there was only an inconsiderable village to mark the former *Pons Aelii*. This was not the only example of a *novum castrum* arising where a Roman one had been. With our island again under a powerful but alien centralised government, the importance of defending the strategic points on the lines of communication automatically reasserted itself.

The most obvious instance of the revival of Roman dispositions was along the road (which is Roman, mediaeval and modern) connecting Dover with London. It was as important for the Normans as for the Romans to fortify not only the terminals of this direct route to the Continent but also the two main river crossings, at Canterbury on the Stour and Rochester on the Medway. The keep of Rochester, standing beside the southern bridgehead (Fig. 2), is as impressive an example as any in England of a castle guarding the river passage. In the north, Chester on the Dee and York on the Ouse by the dictation of strategical geography again became fortresses and depots of capital importance. York, standing at the head of its tidal river, is the natural centre of the great plain and granary of north-eastern England. It was given two castles, one on either bank of the Ouse.

Several of the photographs chosen to illustrate this theme of the river passage show a bridge close beside the castle; in others the bridge is just out of the picture. Where there is now a bridge there may have been only



(Right) 4.—CHEPSTOW CASTLE BESIDE THE WYE SECURED THE ROUTE TO SOUTH WALES

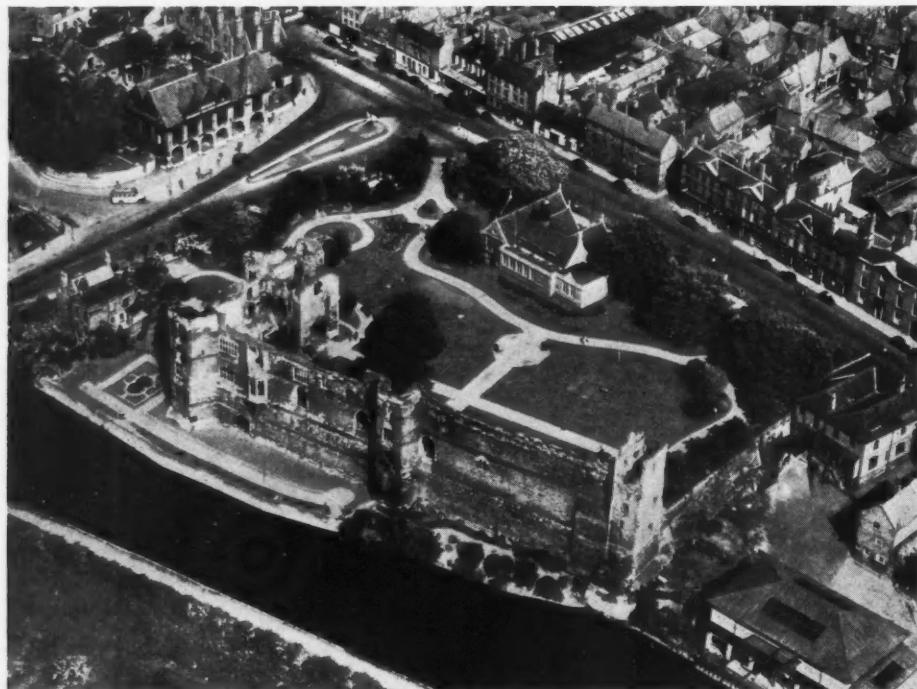
a ford when the castle was built. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the sphere of influence of a riverside castle was limited to the actual river crossing. A castle was not merely a fortress; it was an arsenal, a depot and a base; and sometimes a site some distance from the river crossing was chosen. Windsor, for instance, was selected by the Conqueror for the site of a castle because the chalk cliff above the river was the first easily defensible site on the Thames west of London; it could threaten the capital at a distance, and it was also within easy striking range of the Thames crossings at Maidenhead and Staines. The Thames was a major obstacle to the movement of forces in and out of the southern counties, and its line was defended by a chain of castles, Windsor, Reading, Wallingford, Oxford. In the struggle of the Barons with King John and again during the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, this river line influenced the campaigns that were fought. In the later stages of the campaign against de Montfort, culminating in the battle of Evesham, another river line, that of the Severn, with its castles at Gloucester, Worcester and Bridgnorth, became a vital factor controlling the marches of the opposing forces.

The long curve of the Trent cutting across the Midlands and dividing northern from central England is a third formidable barrier. On this line Nottingham and Newark were the key fortresses guarding the crossings. Three times in our history Nottingham by virtue of its central position was made the rallying point of an army—by Edward IV after his unopposed landing at Ravenspur in 1471, by Richard III before Bosworth, and by Charles I when he raised his standard at the opening of the Civil War. The garrison at Newark (Fig. 6) was the responsibility of the Bishop of Lincoln in the same way that Norham on the Tweed was that of the Bishop of Durham.

Other riverside castles, the strategic importance of which is clearly revealed by air photography are Chepstow, Rhuddlan and Conway. Chepstow guarded the road into South Wales where it made the passage of the Wye



5.—BARNARD CASTLE, CO. DURHAM, IS SITED BESIDE THE TEES ON AN IMPORTANT CROSS ROUTE OVER THE PENNINES. (Left) 6.—NEWARK CASTLE, FORMERLY HELD BY THE BISHOPS OF LINCOLN, PROTECTED A MAIN CROSSING OF THE TRENT. (Below) 7.—CONWAY, ONE OF EDWARD I's WELSH FORTRESSES



(Fig. 4) Rhuddlan and Conway (Fig. 7), two of the links in the chain of fortresses built after Edward I's subjugation of North Wales, command respectively the crossings of the Clwyd and the Conway rivers on the coastal road. In the north, Brougham (Fig. 3) occupied a position of importance on the route to Carlisle, where after descending from Shap the road crosses the Eamont. This is another instance of a mediæval castle occupying the site of a Roman post. Brougham was also one of the chain of strongholds, including Appleby and Brough, which defended the Westmorland end of the route across the Pennines over Bowes Moor; all three castles were held by the Viponts and their successors, the Cliffords. On the eastern side of the range the road descends into Teesdale, where Barnard Castle (Fig. 5) guarded the passage. This last is one of the many castles built on a cliff-like position above the river; but even more impressive is the siting of Durham and of Richmond 15 miles to the south-east. Richmond controlled no important cross-route, but it blocked the entrance to Swaledale, as Barnard Castle and Middleham blocked those of Teesdale and Wensleydale.

In this brief survey of river castles the Tower of London (Fig. 1) has been deliberately left to the last. Its great keep, begun by the Conqueror and completed by Rufus, and its encircling walls, although they might seem expressly intended to protect London Bridge a few hundred yards upstream, were built with a different purpose. The Tower was designed to overawe the City, but as an insurance policy it proved to be almost valueless to the Crown, although it made a useful prison. London was too large to be overawed by a castle; it was too large ever to be besieged; and more than once the citizens opened their gates to the forces of the party which they favoured, ignoring the garrison holding the Tower. But in an air photograph the King's fortress appears to be a characteristic riverside stronghold guarding the crossing and protecting the City, all the more so when the Tower Bridge, with its battlemented gateways and drawbridges, pushes itself into the picture.

A. S. O.

The photographs were specially taken for COUNTRY LIFE by Aerofilms, Ltd. Previous articles in this series (to be continued) appeared on July 11, 1947, and September 17, 1948.

BATTLES WITH THE LOCUST ~ By JEFFERY TEIGH

VERY early in the morning the District Officer set off to do battle with the locusts.

As the light came over the plains, the zebra wheeled and galloped off in the rising sun. Under the flat-topped acacia trees the giraffe and the eland had a sleepy look, but the Thompson's gazelles were flicking their tails briskly. By the rickety pole bridge over the river a spurwing goose clattered noisily from the reeds. A yellow-bill slanted into the stream and took flight as its feet flurried the water, and was off again. The District Officer sighed, but there was no time for these things—the locust hoppers were abroad in the land and must be destroyed.

Since the beginning of history the locust has been a burden to mankind. A swarm is pictured on an Egyptian tomb four and a half thousand years old. The

writings of ancient Romans and Greeks bewailed the depredations of these monstrous grasshoppers. China and India have suffered famine owing to them. Nearer home, Spain, Italy, and the Balkans have heard the whirring wings of hungry millions.

But no country has suffered worse, no land has had a heavier bill to pay, than Africa. In 1929 Tanganyika Territory lost 90 per cent. of its crops. A year later Nigeria had to import hundreds of tons of food-stuffs to avert a famine, and in 10 years the Union of South Africa spent one and a half million pounds in fighting locusts. Now, in central Tanganyika, they were on the ravage again, and the District Officer was on his way to rid his little bit of Africa of the pests.

There is something hypnotic about a swarm of locusts. Massed against the blue sky, they form a dark, smoky cloud.

Then the sun strikes them and they sparkle and glitter as they come nearer. Deliberately, menacingly, they hold to their course. The African watches them approaching in their hundreds of thousands. If it is early in the day, he may be lucky and see them sweep overhead. If the afternoon is well advanced, he knows that they will settle at any moment.

Then suddenly the swarm is all round. The sun is dimmed and softened as it shines through opaque membranes. The air is filled with the rustling of wings, and there is a faint hissing like the fall of snowflakes. The insects flutter round one's head, jostle against one's face, and crawl and cling with remarkably tenacious legs.

Then, always too late, the apathetic African becomes alarmed. Tins are banged fiercely, columns of smoke rise up into the air. God is invoked to send a hurricane, a flight of storks, anything that can drive the menace away. But it is no good; the swarm is down, thousands and thousands of staring, winged grasshopper monsters. The bushes are laden and their branches break beneath the weight. The tall maize is hidden from sight and the millet disappears beneath the ravenous mass. The great feed begins. Nothing now will rouse the swarm as night comes on. Early next morning it will be on its way, leaving destruction and stark hunger where it rested, and many African peasants will be rueful that they did not follow the advice of the Government to plant root crops.

To destroy locusts successfully, one must know something of their habits. There are different kinds, the Red Locust, the Migratory, the Desert and others, but all have one regrettable characteristic: they are prolific breeders. The terrain of Africa makes it impracticable to destroy every adult locust that flies, and as

each pair can produce not fewer than a hundred other locusts, even the destruction of 99 per cent. of a swarm would not deny existence to countless others.

The rate of multiplication is so great and the locust's lack of respect for frontiers so marked that at one period the Migratory species by itself covered the whole of Africa in five years. It swarmed out of Timbuktu in the French Sudan, and almost before anyone realised what was happening, it had infested West Africa. Then it crossed the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, multiplying and travelling with great rapidity, and overran East Africa. Thence it entered Rhodesia, flew right over the continent, and took possession of South-west Africa.

to wait until danger is on him. On the day on which the Tanganyika District Officer made an early start by car and then walked many weary miles to accomplish the annihilation of the hoppers, he found a village full of men and women who had not turned out.

"Oh," they said, "they won't come here. They are half an hour's walk away and going in the opposite direction."

The District Officer was hot and tired and irritable. "You will see," he said. "Perhaps I shall lead them here to teach you a lesson," and he went to sleep for a short while against a tree.

He woke to a great tickling of his legs. Marching over him with fixed determination, a long column of hoppers was heading for the village.

The District Officer called his messenger. "Go and tell them," he said simply, "I have guided the hoppers as I warned the lazy ones." Thereafter there was a record turnout of people bent on slaughter.

The best way to deal with hoppers is to beat them to pulp. Armed with sticks, branches snatched from bushes, goat-skin flails, or any other suitable weapon, the people form a ring round them. But this must be done swiftly and silently, or the cunning creatures break up their parties and scatter far and wide. Once surrounded, they are driven into the centre of the ring. The beating arms rise and fall, and the threshing continues in time to song and shouting, for once the hoppers are well hemmed in, the more noise the better and the keener the slaughter. As the ring closes in, with the hoppers going frantic in the centre, some

of the beaters drop out and form a second ring behind the first to catch any insects that may have escaped, and so the execution goes on until the ground is cleared.

This method is the most popular and achieves spectacular results—not only for the hoppers. Cracked heads are often the result of African enthusiasm when the ring gets too narrow. But if the hoppers are advancing in dense columns and the land is flat and open, another excellent method is trenching.

Ditches are cut in the path of the marching horde, deep and vertical enough to stop the hoppers from getting out. Their very tenacity of purpose brings the creatures to their doom, and they topple over in thousands into the trenches. Sometimes brushwood ashes, red hot, accelerate their end. More often the diggers wait until the trenches are full and then jump in to trample and leap and flail, with their hands as well as feet, and this is one reason why it is not always wise to fill the trenches with hot ashes, despite the proverbial horniness of African soles.

So it goes on all day. As dusk approaches the District Officer reaches his car and starts on the long drive home. Against the sunset the rocks point fingers to the sky. Partridges call urgently from the maize shambas and in the distance there is the grating rattle of guinea-fowl.

The dark comes down and a jackal shines silver in the headlamps of the car. From the lake below the house drifts the smell of marsh and reed and the sound of geese honking contentedly. The light shines above the hill and the District Officer comes home to his bath and his supper and his bed. Another million locusts have been destroyed before they got out of hand. To-morrow, 50 miles away, he will set another battle in motion.



NOT LEAVES, BUT LOCUSTS

"The bushes are laden and their branches break beneath the weight."

Obviously, therefore, to attack locusts on the wing is a hopeless task. The best solution is to destroy them before they can fly, and in this the locust shows a small degree of co-operation, since, fortunately, it lives on the ground for a considerable time before taking to the air.

The female lays her eggs in the earth. Two, or at most three, weeks later the larva appears and rapidly becomes a black, frog-like little creature of considerable activity. If there are other larvae in the vicinity he has a marked propensity for joining up with them. There is a well-authenticated case of a dense band of these little creatures, several feet wide and a mile in depth, climbing a rocky hill of 200 ft. high, and scaling the walls of a house at the top. Not content with this, they went along the roof and down the other side without loss of formation.

Such is the tenacity of the locust in infancy; such is the hopper which must be blasted out of existence before a winged state renders it a thousandfold more dangerous.

Once winged, the locust becomes an international problem and, as such, it is efficiently dealt with by an International Locust Control, which has its own research stations. The object of this body is to seek out breeding places, however remote, and place them under permanent control, thus ensuring the destruction of swarms at their place of origin before they have a chance to invade millions of miles of country.

But locusts are cunning things and do not always act as might be expected. Sometimes a swarm will appear and egg-laying take place in an area in which no one expected them. Then, in a little while, the news will come in to the local government officer that the hoppers are out and every man Jack must be organised for their destruction.

But the African is apt to be optimistic and

THE DALE AT PLAY

By DUDLEY HOYS



WHERE ELSE ARE DOGS BROUGHT TO WATCH DOG-SHOWS? THE JUDGING RING IN THE CUMBRIAN DALE

HERE in this Cumbrian dale a bit of flat land is more precious than rubies. It has to be the sanctuary of sheep at lambing-time, and later to grow hay that is never anywhere near a bumper crop. So such sport as cricket and football and tennis are no more than names. The sprawling granite slopes refuse to provide room for them. As for golf, the mere thought of it is full of laughter. Boulders and brackens and matted heather, foaming becks and craggy ravines and lung-bursting pitches of

rock would make the game a blend of mountaineering and perpetual hide-and-seek. As Nature has refused to let us play with a ball, we have become skilled in other field excitements.

The stranger from afar can watch them all at our puppy-show. He will find no grandstand of steel and concrete and timber. He can perch himself in the tilted, shaggy meadow, or stay on the dale road and look over the dry-stone wall if he begrudges paying, or find a seat for himself

anywhere up the knobbly fell-breasts and peer down a thousand feet or more, if his sight is keen enough. Before the afternoon is out he will admit that we know something about thrills.

Things begin quietly enough, with the parading and judging of sheep-dogs and trail-hounds. Everybody seems to have brought a dog, and not all of the dogs are competitors. Where else in the world are dogs brought to watch dog-shows? Then, at three o'clock maybe, there is a surge across to the other side of the meadow to watch the first hound-trail. A dozen slim, leggy trail-hounds are held in leash by their masters, waiting for the trail-layer to appear around the curve of a distant spinney.

The scented course has been laid over ten miles of mountain by two men dragging sacks soaked with paraffin and aniseed. They have started from the centre, one working back to the beginning and the other to the end. A man looms out from among the rowans and birches, and suddenly whips his sack off the ground. Yelping and yammering, the released hounds shoot off towards him, and go streaking past, to vanish in the spinney and reappear on the fell-side beyond. They are moving at twenty miles an hour up a slope of sixty degrees, over boulders and scree and through a tangle of whin and bracken and heather. There they go, across a shoulder of bare, swart granite, and lollop wetly among a bright green spread of soggy moss. They will have many a beck and ravine and airy ridge to cross before they complete the course of ten miles, and their time for the whole job will be about half an hour.

We smoke, and chat, and wait. The owners of the hounds are gathering by the winning line. Somebody lets out a terrific yell, and points. To the left of us is a sweep of fell rising eight hundred feet, a wall of emerald and umber and grey, marked



THE END OF A HOUND-TRAIL, WHICH IS OVER TEN MILES OF MOUNTAIN. THE FAVOURITE LEADS



THE BREATHLESS COURSE FOR THE FELL RACE. COMPETITORS CAN BE DISCERNED SCRAMBLING UP THE 600 FT.-HIGH FELL TO THE FLAG, BESIDE WHICH ARE THE TINY FIGURES OF TWO JUDGES

by the pale hair-line of a descending sheep-track. Where it dips over the summit of the fell a pale dot has slid into vision. As everybody starts shouting, a second dot bobs up behind the first. More follow, and farmers and shepherds, with the discerning eyes of hawks, scream out the names of the leaders. If we have backed them, we feel a little flutter inside, and stare with extra concentration. As the hounds race lower down the fell-breast they are hidden by trees and a curve of the ground. Something white clears the meadow wall with a cat-like leap. It is the favourite, and before he has touched the ground there is another hound in the air behind him. But the fraction of a second means yards in distance, and the favourite comes bucketing in, giving ecstatic tongue, and grabs the chunk of meat held out by his wildly bellowing master.

Yes, desperate speed and grace set among coloured grandeur leave us with no great yearning for ball-games.

There is another general movement across the meadow. Seven young men have gathered by the farmer who is acting as starter of the fell race. Three are wearing shorts and vests. The others merely peel off their jackets and stand in everyday shirts and trousers tucked into their boots. In front of them the fell climbs to a tiny peak six hundred feet above. First there is the stone wall and a strip of woodland, after that a green track winds up through brackens and a squelching, marshy tongue of land, and the final stretch is steep rock spattered by boulders and loose, sharp scree, topped by the flag on the peak.

A man from the flat lands surveying this breathless course would feel proud of himself if he could get up there and back in forty minutes.

The farmer gives the word. The seven start off full tilt, and by the time they reach the green track they are still more or less bunched. A young man with bright fair hair forges ahead. He goes across the marshy stretch at a quick

trot. At the staircase of rock he slows to a kind of scrambling running-walk. You can almost feel your own lungs throbbing near to suffocation and your calf-muscles aching. The rest of them are scrambling and panting after him, small figures scurrying up the steepness.

He rounds the flag. Is this a goat or a

human being coming down? He is bounding from rock to rock, jumping with feet together to avoid the risk of rupture, descending with amazing speed and the poise of a ballet dancer a savage tilt that most of us would have to tackle by feeling our way with groping hands and cautious toes. The others are leaping down behind him with the effect of an acrobatic tableau.

He lands at the top of the green track, glances over his shoulder, breaks into a pelting run. We can see the flicker of him through the strip of woodland. He vaults the wall and races in to win by twenty yards, and his time is nine minutes fifty-three seconds. He has enough breath left to start chatting immediately to a friend.

There is another fell race, for boys under fifteen. For them the course is shorter. The next event is a hound-trail for puppies. They complete a circuit of five rough and high-perched miles in twenty minutes. The dalesfolk drift towards the centre of the meadow. It is time for the Cumberland wrestling.

A dark-haired youth and a man of about forty take off their jackets and boots, walk into the ring, shake hands, and lean forward. From their waists upwards, their bodies are nearly parallel with the ground. Their chins are against each other's shoulders. Each has one arm over and one arm under that of his opponent. They feel for a grip about the base of the spine. For half a minute they manoeuvre, adjusting the grip and padding with the feet. The man gives a swift, straining twist, and a heave. The youth is swung clean off the ground. With the wriggle of an eel he twines his right leg behind the man's left calf. For another half minute there is a battle of balances. The man can swing him down on the ground, but there is the likelihood that he, too, will topple over, because of that twining leg. He chooses the moment, gives a powerful wrench. As the youth is flung back and down, apparently helpless, he turns himself in the air while actually falling. The man goes down with him, and touches the ground first with his knee, and the youth has won.

That is the core and subtlety of Cumberland wrestling. The man whose knee first touches the ground is the loser. It puts a premium on delicate balance and clever footwork. Sheer physical strength has its value. But the man of muscle must also be swift and light on his feet, and have the knack of perfect timing, if he is to shine at the game. If he judges the wrong moment to make his heave, the feet of his opponent will go dancing around in an incredibly rapid and tactical jig, and if the strong man is not careful, this may be repeated time and again until, out of breath, he is caught off his guard and his balance.

Most of the bouts are of short duration. Now and again there is a "dog-fall." That is when the judges decide that the knees of both men touched the ground simultaneously. Nobody questions a decision, and nobody shows the faintest sign of losing his temper. This is a good-humoured sport, and the only crime in it is to wear a silk vest, which slips away under an honest hold.

The wrestling is over, and we have had a great afternoon without using a ball.



COMPETITORS IN A WRESTLING MATCH—A SEVERE TEST OF DELICATE BALANCE AND CLEVER FOOTWORK

THE KING'S GRANDSON:

WHEN the King dispensed with the attendance of the Home Secretary at Buckingham Palace on the occasion of the birth of his first grandchild, he did something more than put an end to an anachronism which had become slightly absurd. He took formal though belated note of a change that in recent times has added to the solid strength of the Monarchy.

For centuries it has been the custom to provide official witnesses, who cannot be suspected of being intimidated by the reigning King, at the birth not only of an immediate heir but of any child who might conceivably succeed to the Crown or become the ancestor of claimants. In early times it was not unusual to show the newborn infant at once to the people. We are all familiar with the picturesque story of Edward I, at Carnarvon, displaying his young son, the future Edward II, and promising the newly conquered Welsh a Prince who knew not a word of English. The story as it stands is mythical, for the child was not at that time the heir (having an elder brother Alfonso), nor was he made Prince of Wales until he was seventeen; but the public exhibition is characteristic of the age, and may quite possibly have taken place. Later on bishops and other dignitaries were invited to be present in the mother's actual bed-chamber when the birth took place.

The kind of malpractice this custom was intended to prevent is illustrated and caricatured by the preposterous fable spread by the Whigs in 1688, to the effect that the long-desired son of James II was not the Queen's child at all, but had been smuggled into the Palace in a warming-pan. Considering that the unfortunate Queen Mary of Modena had to endure the presence of a score of eminent persons of both sexes at her lying-in, the tale is worth preserving only as an example of the lunatic extremes of credulity that party rancour can generate; but it indicates again the purpose behind the practice that has now been abolished. It was designed to make indisputable the authenticity of Royal births in ages when a disputed succession was a constant menace to the peace of the Realm.

Since the death in 1811 of Henry Benedict, Cardinal York, known to the Jacobites as Henry IX—the last descendant of the child of 1688 and the last heir male of the House of Stuart—no English King or statesman has needed to give a moment's thought to the danger of a disputed succession; and the action of King George VI in dispensing at last with the traditional safeguard against it is an affirmation of how simple, in comparison with the problems of past ages, the succession to the Throne has been made by modern law.

BUT though there are few complications, there are certain points worth remark about the constitutional position of the infant Prince.

His fundamental status in law depends, like that of any other child, upon the place of his birth. But it happens that the law on this subject has just been modified. Up to the present year, in most of the Empire, including the United Kingdom, any child born within the King's jurisdiction was *prima facie* a British subject. But under the British Nationality Act, 1948, the new rule is laid down that the status of a British subject is acquired, so to speak, only at one remove, as a consequence of being a "citizen" of one or other of the self-governing units of the Commonwealth. The young Prince, accordingly, is the first member of the Royal Family to be born a "citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies"; and although this curiously defined status carries with it that of the British subject he is marked from birth as being technically a member of one of the Commonwealth nations and not of the others. In view of the modern position of the Royal Family, as a group of people who are felt to belong in equal measure to every realm under the Crown, it seems unfortunate that the draftsmen of the

Act did not take occasion to preserve, at least for actual descendants of the reigning King, the undifferentiated status of a British subject without local attachment. (The Sovereign being, of course, neither a citizen nor a subject, the Prince will be relieved of the limitation should he eventually ascend the Throne.)

By letters patent issued a few days before the birth, the child, and any brothers and sisters that may be born hereafter, is raised to the titular dignity of a Prince with the style of His Royal Highness. The Princess's family are thus made an exception to the rule which was laid down by King George V in 1917, when he was trying to prune the ramifications of the tree of Royalty. He ordained that these two styles and titles should be limited to the children of a sovereign and those of his sons, but not of his daughters. One consequence of this was that in the third generation the princely title would lapse, and the daughters and younger sons (the eldest sons might expect to inherit peerages) would have need of a family name. The House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha never having used a surname, King George assumed that of Windsor for the benefit of his untitled descendants.

It has been frequently suggested that this name will be borne also, under Royal warrant or patent, by the children of Princess Elizabeth. Most lovers of history would deplore the suggestion. When the Crown passes through the female line, we speak by established convention of the advent of a new dynasty; and each new dynasty in our history has been known by a new name. The Hanoverians, the Stuarts, the Tudors and the great line who were known to after ages, though not to themselves, as the Plantagenets, all took their origin from the marriages of heiresses; and there seems no good reason to break with the tradition now. The name of Windsor will be perpetuated by the descendants of George V in the Gloucester and Kent lines. The name of Mountbatten has won sufficient distinction in the service of the Commonwealth to be worthy of promotion to dynastic rank. At any rate, it remains the surname of the young Prince unless and until the King is pleased to change it.

THE Prince, being the eldest son, is born heir apparent to both his father and his mother. An heir apparent, it should perhaps be explained, is an heir who cannot be displaced from his position, and must receive the inheritance provided he outlives the present possessor. He is contrasted with an heir presumptive, who will only succeed *presuming* that no child having a nearer claim is born in the meantime.

As heir apparent to Prince Philip the child will in the ordinary course of Nature inherit the three peerage dignities of Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich. Should he eventually become King these dignities will then "merge" in the Crown.

In the far more important relationship to his mother, the child's position is more vague. He is heir apparent, not to anything she possesses, for she has no hereditary dignities, but only to her expectations, which are those of an heiress presumptive, since so long as the King lives it is always conceivable that he may have a son, who would come before her in the succession. Consequently the infant Prince is only second heir presumptive to the Throne. He comes next after his mother, thus before Princess Margaret in the succession; but he cannot inherit through her anything that she cannot possess



Studio Lisa

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS ELIZABETH

herself. Thus the historic dignities that belong by right or custom to the heir apparent must be reserved for the possibility, however slight, of his eventual appearance; and for the same reason that they are withheld from the Princess they are not available for her son.

Should she, however, become Queen, her eldest son at once becomes heir apparent to the Throne. He will automatically become Duke of Cornwall, which dignity, with its great revenues, is entailed by Charter of 1339 on Edward of Woodstock (known centuries later as the Black Prince) and the eldest sons of his heirs being Kings (or Queens) of England. In the peerage of Scotland the dukedom of Rothesay will come to him on similar terms, together with the barony of Renfrew. By invariable custom his mother will, early in her reign, create him Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, and instal him in the second place in the Order of the Garter.

SOMETHING may be added about the legal source of that "presumptive" right of succession which resides now in Princess Elizabeth, but of which her son is the heir apparent.

The general custom of feudal Europe, from which English succession law depends, knows two main patterns of inheritance—by heirs male or by heirs general. In the former case the daughters of the family and their issue are ignored altogether; the succession passes from the father to the eldest son, and when the senior line comes to an end the cadet line of males that has most recently branched off is traced to find its eldest representative. But if the "limitation" is to heirs general, though the eldest son of the last inheritor, if he has one, is preferred to any of his daughters, the daughters and their issue inherit before their father's brothers or any other junior male branch. There is, however, in the common law no rule of primogeniture among females; a family of sisters have equal rights; if they inherit real property it is divided and a peerage goes into "abeyance" between them.

Inheritance by heirs male, when applied to the Royal office, is the famous Salic Law, which prevails in France and many Continental monarchies. It was the answer to Edward III's claim through his mother to the Throne of France, and caused that of Hanover to diverge to a younger son of George III when Queen Victoria inherited the United Kingdom. It has never been established in the law of England.

The law of England, however, has itself varied. Down to 1688 the succession was regulated by custom, Parliament claiming some right to intervene. There was certainly no definite rule of heredity before, at earliest, 1216; a close kinsman of the last King was expected to succeed, but in many cases he was not the next heir by either of the recognised rules.

His Place in the Constitution

From John to Richard II the line ran clear; but in the Wars of the Roses the Yorkists were heirs general and the Lancastrians heirs male, though many other considerations were adduced on each side of the argument between them. The Tudor claim was shadowy and in practice rested upon conquest; the Stuarts who were co-heirs general, must be mentioned below. William and Mary in 1688 succeeded by an act of revolution, having been invited by an assembly (the Convention) which was not a Parliament because there was no King to summon it. But in 1701, when it became apparent that both William and his sister-in-law Anne would probably die without issue, the Act of Settlement was passed to provide for the succession after their deaths. This is the Act under which (as modified by the Act of Abdication of Edward VIII) the Crown is still held.

The guiding purpose of the Act of Settlement was to exclude the exiled James II, his descendants, and all other Papists from the succession. In order to do so Parliament sought out the nearest Protestant to the old Royal line. They found her, rather remotely, in Sophia, the youngest and only Protestant of the twelve children of that Elizabeth of Bohemia, "the Queen of Hearts," who plays so tragic a part in the history of the Thirty Years War. Elizabeth was herself the daughter of James I. Sophia had married the Elector of Hanover, and had a son, George Ludwig. Parliament proceeded to entail the Crown upon the heirs of the body of the Electress Sophia, being Protestants. This (apart from the religious limitation) is the ordinary form of words for creating a limitation to heirs general.

Thus the Crown is now held on a strictly Parliamentary title; and Princess Elizabeth

takes her place as presumptive heir general under the Act of Settlement, with her son's subsequent claim dependent on her own. But what of the principle mentioned above, that two or more sisters becoming heirs general have equal rights, the elder not being preferred to the younger as with brothers? Why should Princess Elizabeth not be co-heir with Princess Margaret?

* * *

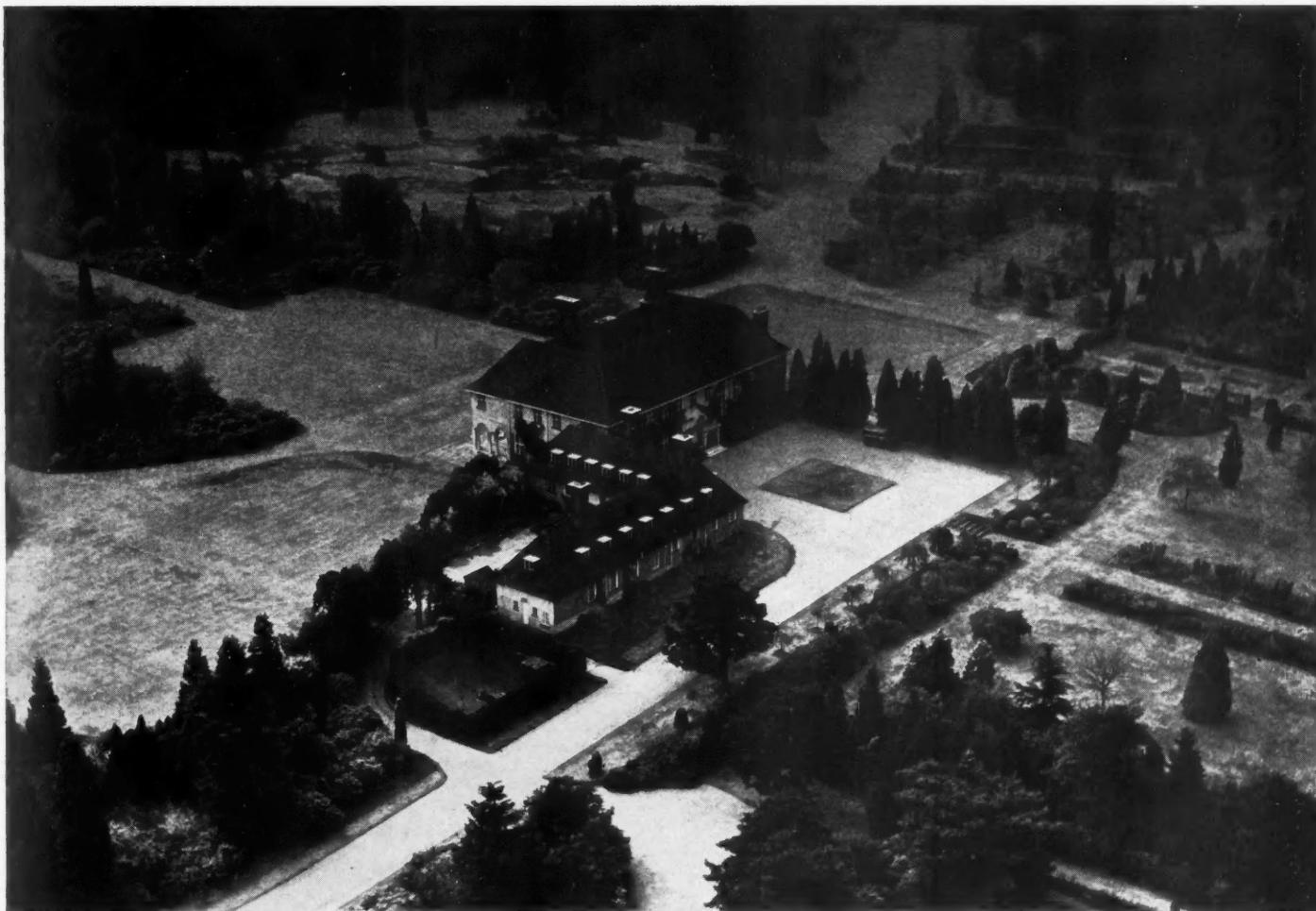
THE theoretic question has in fact been raised, and leads to historical and legal arguments of great complexity. They are too technical for more than a brief allusion here; but the case for regarding the sisters as equal co-heiresses was set out by the great genealogist and constitutional theorist, J. H. Round, as long ago as 1892. The essay will be found in his *Studies in Peerage and Family History*. It was taken up again in an anonymous article in *The Times* for December 19, 1936, when a rather hesitant opinion was given in the opposite sense.

Essentially Round's position seems to rest upon the view that the Act of Settlement established a fundamentally new rule of law, superseding all previous precedents. If this is accepted, the entail upon heirs general must be interpreted in the strict sense of those words; and it seems impossible to find any other meaning for them except that which establishes co-heirship.

The opponents of Round would hold that the Act intended to continue the succession according to the rules already established by custom, and that all that was new in it was the declaration that henceforth the succession should be traced from a different source, the

Electress Sophia. If that can be accepted, then there are certain precedents from previous centuries to show that, in the special case of the Crown, an elder sister was accepted as the heir general in preference to a younger. The superficially obvious cases of the first four queens regnant of England do not in fact give any help. Mary preceded Elizabeth on the Throne, not because she was the elder sister, but by direction of her father's will, which had been given by Parliament the force of law. Similarly, Mary II was placed before her younger sister Anne by the revolutionary act of the Convention. But in the Scottish Succession Case of 1292 Edward I awarded the Crown to the descendant of the senior co-heiress of Alexander III; and James VI of Scotland ascended the Throne of England in 1603 as representative of Margaret, the elder daughter of Henry VII, to the exclusion of the descendants of her younger sister Mary, the family of which the most famous member is Lady Jane Grey. Flaws can be alleged in both these precedents; but what Blackstone calls "the evident necessity of a sole succession to the Throne" may perhaps cover any technical imperfection.

On January 28, 1937, the Home Secretary (now Lord Simon) told the House of Commons that the Government were advised that there was no doubt that Princess Elizabeth was sole heir under the Act of Settlement; but he gave no reasons. As an exercise in legal theory, therefore, the debate is still open; but for practical purposes the young Prince may grow up without fear of some day seeing his mother and his aunt occupying the Throne on alternate days, and himself playing Box and Cox with some yet unborn cousin in the rôle of Prince of Wales.



WINDLESHAM MOOR, SURREY, THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES' COUNTRY HOME, WHERE IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE INFANT PRINCE WILL SPEND HIS CHILDHOOD



NATURSSY

1.—THE FORECOURT, APPROACH AND STABLES FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE

STRATFIELD SAYE HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE—I THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

The central portion of the house was built c. 1630 for Sir William Pitt, whose descendant, the first Lord Rivers, refaced and began to enlarge it about 1740, transforming the interior. From his son in 1817 the property, of which the history can be traced to the Conquest, was given to the Duke of Wellington

AFTER Waterloo, when Parliament voted the purchase of a country estate for Europe's hero, the Duke of Wellington chose Stratfield Saye from several offered for the purpose, among them neighbouring Bramshill and Sir Robert Walpole's palatial Houghton in Norfolk. The recently landscaped valley of the Loddon in which it lies, especially the woods and stately avenues of the park, seem to have appealed to him. He appears not to have paid much attention to the house, evidently intending to pull it down and build anew. His habitual good sense, however, and prolonged absences from his new home soon resigned him to the old house, to which he made considerable additions, though thenceforward he was apt to complain that it had been "a bad investment." Many contemporaries were critical of

his choice. Their unappreciative, indeed imperceptive, view persisted. As recently as 1911 the *Victoria County History of Hampshire* dismissed Stratfield Saye as "a plain building of little architectural interest," though venturing the opinion that it might embody parts of a 16th-century house but had been so much altered by Lord Rivers in the late 18th century that it was difficult to trace the original work. It has been left to the present generation to notice that, beneath Lord Rivers's superficial alterations, Stratfield Saye is substantially a great Charles I house of an uncommon type; and for the present Duke, with his informed and sympathetic taste, so to dispose its remarkable contents that it is hard to understand how their exceptional merits were ever overlooked. It is true that the present appreciation of Regency art

partly accounts for the interest that the great Duke's collection holds for us. Apart from him, however, Stratfield Saye has a notable history. This article, therefore, will be devoted to tracing the origin of the estate and how this much misunderstood house came to take its equivocal shape.

Its name indicates its early history and position. The Roman road from London to Bath via Silchester (which lies on the property) here forms the boundary with Berkshire and gave it the name Stratfield, as to several adjoining parishes. At the time of the Domesday survey there seem to have been three estates in the parish, of which the Saxon owner was one Bondig. Two were held by Hugh, son of Baldri, and were merged to form the manor which in the following century was owned by the Stoteville family and known as

Stratfield Stoteville. This changed to Stratfield Saye after an heiress married Robert de Say in the 13th century. The earliest reference to a house there is c. 1340 when John Wall, who had married a Say, obtained licence to hear Mass in the oratory of his house. By 1370 Elizabeth, daughter of Sybil de Say, had married Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt and carried the property to the family who held it till Jacobean times.

The Dabridgecourts appear to have been Flemings from Hainault. Froissart describes a reception given at "Dambertycourte" (Auberri near Bouchain?) by a Nicholas Dabridgecourt to Queen Isabella and her son, whom Nicholas accompanied to England and by whom he was duly rewarded. Many Flemings joined the Court of Edward III and Philippa of Hainault, among them Sir Walter



2.—THE APPROACH FROM THE WEST BETWEEN THE STABLES TO THE ENTRANCE FRONT



3.—THE GARDEN FRONT. Sir William Pitt's brick, gabled wings were faced with stucco, now a warm apricot, the cornice and a new roof added, by Lord Rivers, in the 18th century

de Manny, founder of the London Charterhouse, whose body, still bearing his red beard, was recently exhumed there. References to a Walter Dabridgecourt coming from Flanders in the time of John and Henry III imply that the family may have had earlier connections with England, probably through the wool trade and finance. Nicholas's subvention of Edward III seems to have been considerable, for his son, Sir Sanchet, became a foundation Knight of the Garter; and his son, Sir John Dabridgecourt, K.G., who died 1415, was Constable of the Tower. Sir Nicolas of Stratfield Saye was the latter's son. The name Darbridge was still to be found among local inhabitants a century ago.

Sir Thomas Dabridgecourt, who was Sheriff of Hampshire and knighted in 1583, died in 1614. When his son Henry in 1629 was succeeded by George, the latter's son, the Dabridgecourt estate was already heavily involved with Sir William Pitt, Comptroller of the Household to James I and principal officer of the Exchequer, his son, Edward Pitt, and his man, John Cooke. From 1620 onwards documents at Stratfield Saye testify to a succession of loans by the Pitts followed by enforced conveyances to them of more and more of the land. In 1625 George Dabridgecourt conveyed "that part of the manor house in Stratfield Saye lying towards the church, both upper and lower rooms, with a little garden plot adjoining"; in 1626 the advowson; in 1629 the whole house, demesne, and all remaining lands. So late as 1640 George Dabridgecourt was still in debt to Edward Pitt, who since 1630 had been in full possession, though he may well have been acting for his father, Sir William, throughout.

This branch of the West Country family whose name was to win such lustre was established by John Pitt, a clerk of the Exchequer under Queen Elizabeth, father of Sir William

to whom arms were granted in 1604. The latter, to whom the building of the house is traditionally attributed, certainly accumulated the capital involved and died at Stratfield Saye in 1636, where he is commemorated with his wife by the monument (Fig. 7) commissioned by his son but not erected till 1640, the date inscribed on one of the flanking

columns together with the sculptors' signature, John and Matthias Christmas.

The father of these artists, Gerard Christmas (died 1634)—"that excellent workman" as Vertue terms him—was one of the leading sculptors of the early 17th century, known in London for a large relief of James I on horseback placed in Aldersgate in



4.—THE SOUTH END OF THE ENTRANCE FRONT, SHOWING DETAILS OF THE c. 1630 BRICKWORK



5.—THE DRIVE TOWARDS THE CHURCH



6.—THE WEST END OF THE CHURCH, BUILT 1785



7.—MONUMENT TO SIR WILLIAM AND LADY PITT, BY JOHN AND MATTHIAS CHRISTMAS, 1640

1618. At the end of his life he designed, though his sons executed, the great monument of Archbishop Abbot in the hospital at Guildford.

John and Matthias held the post of Carvers to the Royal Navy, executing the carved work on the celebrated ship *The Sovereign of the Sea* built at Woolwich in 1637 by Peter Pett. They or their descendants possibly settled near Stratfield Saye, for James Christmas in 1735 left money for the building and endowing of a charity school at Sherfield-upon-Loddon; he may have been a local builder, for his name, and the date 1698, is said to be inscribed on the windows in the church there.

It can only be a surmise but these hints of connection with the locality and with building, the evidence of the Christmases' employment in shipbuilding and of Gerard's semi-structural monument of James I raise the possibility that the firm may also on occasion have devised the "models" for houses. It was not unusual for master-mason and master-carver to be thus ambidexterous. Nicholas Stone has buildings to his credit definitely; Edward Marshall and William Stanton almost certainly. If it could be proved that the Christmases were concerned with the general character of the Pitts' rebuilding of Stratfield Saye, which they apparently undertook soon after getting possession of the estate in 1630, their connection might be traced with the distinctive group of buildings of c. 1635 which are similarly marked by curvilinear pedimented gables with or without wall pilasters.

It is these features that reveal the fact, not previously recorded, that the central body of Stratfield Saye is of this period. Subtracting the additions to either side and the 18th-century stucco facing, now a warm apricot hue but originally white, we get a winged brick house with the Dutch type of Baroque gables found at Raynham (1620), Swakeleys (1629-38), Broome (c. 1635), Rothamsted, Queen's House at Kew, and others. West Horsley, Surrey (c. 1615-20?) has more immature gables but an Ionic order carrying a moulded brick frieze confined, as here, to the first storey.

The Doric pilasters at Stratfield Saye support a white wooden cornice, but this may well replace a brick cornice of the kind carried across the face of the gables. Where the order was not employed, windows and coigns are treated with brick rustication. The chimneys, also stuccoed, are in the Jacobean form of columnar shafts. There is thus preserved the almost complete shell of the Pitt house. Its Elizabethan type of plan may indicate that it incorporated the earlier house of the Dabridgecours, but the character of the brickwork and gables throughout show that, if so, it was completely reconstructed in c. 1630.

The centre of the east front, retains two bay windows such as are recorded to have stood in the same position on the west front. Externally it seems contemporary with the Pitt brickwork, but the pediment was evidently added when the present cornices were set up, probably in early Georgian times. The interior of the house was gradually remodelled at dates between 1730 and 1790. But there remains the Carolean main staircase in the west side (Fig. 8), with enriched balusters arching at the top typical of c. 1635, and a secondary stair (Fig. 9) employing the central-waisted baluster associated with Inigo Jones. Repairs following a recent fire have also revealed, in upper rooms in the north-west wing, considerable fragments of contemporary wall-painting. That illustrated (Fig. 10) appears to have composed part of an elaborate arabesque pattern, introducing on a small scale portrait medallions, a symbolic female figure, drapery festoons, and swags of fruit—recalling the general character of some of Inigo Jones's masque designs.

The entrance front faces, and is approached between, two ranges of stables, one comprising a *manège* added by Lord Rivers; but, although altered, they appear generally coeval with the house, forming as they do part of the large forecourt typical of a 17th-century mansion. Probably they were originally connected to the wings by walls on the lines preserved by existing yew trees.



8.—THE MAIN STAIRCASE (c. 1630)



9.—A SECONDARY STAIRCASE (c. 1630)

The church is also stated to have stood near the house. A Georgian account describes it as "an ugly and uncouth structure, like many that disgrace this part of Hampshire, standing within 100 yards of the mansion, and considerably increasing the gloom" formerly produced by "frowning avenues" and "dreary garden walls" in its vicinity. Lord Rivers in 1758 "built the present place of worship, a light and elegant structure with a dome, a quarter of a mile distant," along one of the avenues radiating from the forecourt (Fig. 5).

It is an unusual church, entered through a loggia at the west end, and it would be interesting to know its author. The monu-

ments from the old church were re-erected in the new. Beside that of Sir William Pitt is, to the left, his son Edward's (died 1643), erected in 1681 by his third son, George, who had married the daughter of John, Earl Rivers, widow of Lord Chandos of Sudeley. The armorial shields surrounding it testify to the excellent marriages made by Edward Pitt's numerous family.

It was this marriage that brought to the Pitts of Stratfield Saye the connection with the ancient Rivers peerage. When, therefore, Edward's descendant George Pitt was in 1776 raised to the peerage, in recognition of a distinguished diplomatic career, he took the title of Baron Rivers of Sudeley

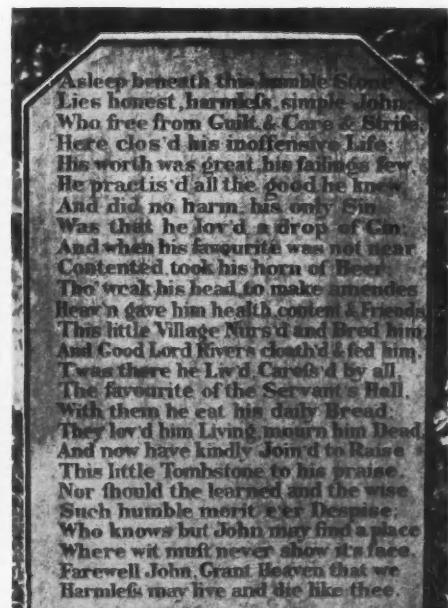
Castle. He instituted the redecoration of the house, possibly before his father's death, and so landscaped the park that they took the Duke of Wellington's fancy. He is commemorated by the third monument in Fig. 7, the fine Grecian relief by Flaxman.

There are also two late 16th-century brasses to Dabridgecours. But most singular of the Stratfield Saye memorials is the inscription on a tombstone to one John Baylie, died 1777, aged 45, traditionally said to have been Lord Rivers's "jester" but more likely an amiable half-wit whom he retained about the place. It runs as follows below (Fig. 11).

(To be continued.)



10.—FRAGMENT OF WALL PAINTING (c. 1630). (Right) 11.—EPITAPH TO JOHN BAYLIE, DIED 1777



THE ART OF RICHARD WILSON

By BRINSLEY FORD

THE Richard Wilson Exhibition which opened at the Birmingham Art Gallery on Wednesday and will remain on view until the middle of January is the most important Wilson exhibition to be held since that given at the Tate in 1925, and it is the first opportunity which many young students of British Art have had of appreciating the achievement of one of our greatest landscape painters.

In addition to Wilson's paintings and drawings, the Exhibition also includes a representative selection of the works of his precursors, contemporaries, pupils, imitators and followers. Some twenty-five artists are represented, and they range in date and in importance from the masters by whom Wilson was influenced, such as Canaletto, Zucarelli, Claude, Gaspard Poussin, Mompers, Cuy and Vernet, to those who, like his pupils, W. Hodges, Johnson Carr and T. Jones, were influenced by him in their turn.

Students of British art also have the opportunity of seeing the works of many minor artists, such as George Barret the elder, W. Marlow, J. Inigo Richards, J. Wright, of Derby, T. Hastings and T. Jenkins, whose names, some of them forgotten and others practically unknown, are linked in one way or another with that of Wilson. In discussing an exhibition which covers so wide a scope, it may be of greater interest, rather than to attempt a general survey of what is being shown, to consider in some detail a few of the features which deserve particular attention.

Richard Wilson was born in Montgomeryshire in 1714; he died in 1782. Before going to Italy, he practised as a portrait painter, but he also painted several landscapes, and this pre-Italian period is represented in the exhibition by two versions of the *View of Dover*. In 1750 he visited Italy, "more with view to improvement in that branch of art which he had hitherto professed," so writes his pupil, Joseph Farington, "than with any intention of devoting himself to another."¹ After a year in Venice he went to Rome, and it was there that he is said to have decided, on the advice of Joseph Vernet, to abandon portrait for landscape painting. Among the



1.—VIEW OF THE CAMPAGNA, SIGNED AND DATED 1755. (The Earl of Strafford). (Left) 2.—STUDY FOR THE ARCADIAN SHEPHERDS IN FIG. 1. CHALK DRAWING, circa 1755. (Mrs. Thomas Lowinsky)



and Mompers.²

The influence of the French classical tradition is seen in its most undiluted form in the landscapes which Wilson painted in Rome, and three of the most notable examples of this period are included in the exhibition, namely Lord Dartmouth's companion pictures, *Rome from the Janiculum* and *Rome from the Villa Madama*, and Lord Strafford's *View of the Campagna*.

In the last-named (Fig. 1), signed and dated 1755, the composition is clearly based on the Claudian formula of a "distant view framed by dark masses of trees."³ Into the foreground Wilson has introduced Arcadian shepherds contemplating a tombstone inscribed *Ego fui in Arcadia*. This theme, as E. Panofsky has pointed out in a learned article,⁴ deals with the transience of human existence, and he has shown that as *Et in Arcadia Ego* it occurs in 17th-century pictorial art in the paintings of Guercino and Nicolas Poussin.

Guercino's picture in the Corsini Gallery was seen and noted by Reynolds, who subsequently made use of the subject by introducing, rather incongruously perhaps, a tomb inscribed *Et in Arcadia Ego*, into his painting of Mrs. Bouverie and Mrs. Crewe; and Wilson, who was in Rome at the same time as Reynolds, may also have derived his theme from the same source.

Wilson's picture bears no outward resemblance to the paintings by Poussin of this subject, but the mere fact that he has presented



(Left) 3.—TABLEY HOUSE, CHESHIRE. (Lord Ashton of Hyde). Copyright reserved



4.—CROOME COURT, WORCESTERSHIRE. Circa 1763. (Trustees of the Croome Estate). (Right) 5.—STUDY FOR FIG. 4. CHALK DRAWING. Circa 1763. (Mrs. Richard Ford)

a Poussinesque theme in a Claudian landscape shows how deeply he was imbued at this time with the spirit of the great French masters. Wilson's drawing (Fig. 2) for the Arcadian shepherds is the only study of figures known to me which can be related to a particular painting.

Wilson returned to England in 1757, and he continued to paint Italian subjects for the rest of his life. At Birmingham there are two dated examples of Italian landscapes done long after his return to England—a *Lake of Nemi*, dated 1768, and the Ashmolean version of *Weirs on the River Po near Ferrara*, which was painted in 1776.

Another group of pictures, very different from the Roman landscapes, though equally well represented in the exhibition, is that comprising the views of English country houses. The views at Birmingham include Lord Ashton of Hyde's Tabley House, Lord Coventry's Croome Court, Lord Leigh's Minchenden House, Lord Zetland's three views of Moor Park, Lord Pembroke's five views of Wilton, and a version of Sion House. It is a characteristic of several of these views that the mansions themselves are merged into the landscape. Predominance is given to the parks, to the lakes and rivers, and it is the picturesque setting of the house rather than its architecture which is usually Wilson's primary concern. In this respect some of his views of country houses illustrate the ideals of mid-18th-century taste with its passion for landscape gardening and its desire to transform Nature into an unending sequence of Claudian vistas.

As a composition, the view of Tabley House (Fig. 3) is perhaps the most successful. Wilson has created a design of great beauty by contrasting the oblique angle of the river with the opposing and parallel diagonals made by the edge of the hill in shadow and by the two fat clumps of trees, and these diagonals lead the eye to the house which, without this emphasis, would have become at such a distance an even less noticeable feature in the landscape. The picture was painted for Sir Peter Leicester, and it is interesting to note that his son, Sir John,



6.—ONE OF THE DRAWINGS IN THE DARTMOUTH COLLECTION RECENTLY RE-DISCOVERED: MONTE CAVO IN THE ALBAN HILLS, SIGNED AND DATED 1754. (The Earl of Dartmouth)

later Lord de Tabley, a well-known connoisseur and collector, followed his father's example and commissioned Turner to paint the house in 1808.

Another very beautiful view of a country house is that of Croome Court⁵ (Fig. 4). Wilson's original study (Fig. 5) for this picture has survived, and it is one of his few known English drawings. A comparison between the study and the painting makes it possible to give an approximate date to both works. It will be noticed that in the drawing a small building appears on the low hill immediately to the left of the house whereas in the painting an 18th-century Gothic church stands in its place. This shows that the drawing was made before and the picture after the church was completed. As the fabric of the church was consecrated on June 29, 1763, it seems probable that both works were made within a year or so of this date. Besides building the church, Lord Coventry had made a number of additions to Croome, some of which are shown in the picture. "Capability" Brown had laid out the grounds, built the Chinese bridge, and probably added the portico to the house, while the small rotunda seen on the extreme right in the painting had been designed by Adam.

So far, only examples of two different groups of paintings have been discussed in any detail, but the exhibition covers every aspect of Wilson's work as a landscape painter. His mythological subjects are represented by Sir Francis Cook's version of *Meleager* and Mrs. R. W. West's *Diana and Callisto*. The Welsh landscapes include the beautiful *Carnarvon Castle* from the National Museum of Wales and Sir W. Williams-Wynn's famous pair, *View near Wynnystay* and *Crowe Castle*. Among the English landscapes the lovely *River Dee Near Eaton Hall*, lent by the Barber Institute, Birmingham, is perhaps the finest of the many versions of this subject, while the *Okehampton Castle*, recently acquired by the Birmingham Art Gallery, is an important example of Wilson's later style. The list of pictures worthy of mention could be extended to a considerable length, but there is one outstanding feature of the exhibition which has yet to be brought to the attention of the reader.

Early this year a discovery was made which is comparable, except in importance, with Queen Caroline's finding the lost Holbein drawings in a bureau at Kensington Palace. Lady Dartmouth found in a cupboard at Patshull House a portfolio containing part of the once famous Dartmouth collection⁶ of Wilson drawings which had been lost sight of for nearly a century and a half. Twenty-five drawings have come to light, and they form the most important group of Wilson's finished drawings in existence. The drawings were commissioned by William Legge, 2nd Earl of Dartmouth, when he visited Rome on the Grand Tour in 1753. At that time Wilson was living with Thomas Jenkins, an artist who acted as Lord Dartmouth's agent for



acquiring works of art. It was probably Jenkins who negotiated the commission. His correspondence with his patron is preserved and contains several references to the drawings. Besides mentioning the fact that in the summer of 1754 Wilson was finishing "twenty drawings, views of the environs of Rome," he gives the price paid for some of the drawings, which seems to have amounted to the equivalent of about 30s. apiece. He also gives the dates and the means by which the drawings were despatched to England.

The collection is next heard of at the beginning of the 19th century when, between 1801 and 1811, Farington mentioned the drawings on a number of occasions in his diary. His entries give the names of those who visited the collection, and he records, for instance, Hopper's enthusiastic though not very accurate praise that the drawings "were such as the Greeks would have made and put all others at a distance." Farington gives the number of drawings as 68, so that if his figure is correct there are still

43 missing. From 1811 onwards the collection seems to have been completely lost sight of, and no trace of the drawings could be found when I first enquired about them in 1947.

The drawings which have come to light are all studio compositions, that is to say they are drawings carefully worked up and elaborated in the studio from sketches done on the spot. In consequence, while they may lack that spontaneous touch with which Wilson is able to convey to us the immediacy of his reactions to Nature, they possess as a compensating quality a beauty of design seldom surpassed in his paintings. They are drawn in Wilson's favourite medium of black chalk on grey paper heightened with white, and the majority of them are signed on the mount and dated 1754. The subjects are views of Rome and its environs, and they probably represent many of the monuments and scenes which Lord Dartmouth had visited. With the exception of one or two views, such as that of St. Peter's, the drawings are mostly of classical Rome, of the Temples of

Bacchus and of Minerva Medica, the Circuses of Flora and Caracalla, the Baths of Diocletian and the Palatine Mount, while the landscapes are chiefly of the Alban lakes, such as the Monte Cavo (Fig. 6), or of places in the Alban Hills such as Velletri and Grotta Ferratta. The Dartmouth drawings are all immensely varied in composition, and, in Farington's words, "it may be justly said they have all the quality of his pictures except the colour."

1 Farington's biographical note first printed in the catalogue of the Wilson Exhibition at the Ferens Art Gallery, Hull, 1936, p. 11.

2 W. T. Whitley, *Artists and Their Friends in England*, 1700-1790, London, 1928, Vol. I, p. 380.

3 F. Saxl and R. Wittkower (*British Art and the Mediterranean*, Oxford, 1948, p. 69) describe with illustrations the influence of Claude on Wilson.

4 E. Panofsky, *Et in Arcadia Ego. On the Conception of Transcience in Poussin and Watteau*. Essay published in *Philosophy and History*, edited by R. Kilbansky and H. J. Paton. Oxford, 1936, p. 223.

5 COUNTRY LIFE, Vol. XIII, p. 536, and Vol. XXXVII, p. 482.

6 For a detailed account of the Dartmouth collection of Wilson drawings, see *The Burlington Magazine*, December, 1948.

A BROADLAND MARDLE*

By J. WENTWORTH DAY

WE, that is Don Applegate, who is yacht skipper, shipwright, boat painter and Di Thain's barn by the dykeside, where flotillas of tame ducks dibble and flap all day when I saw, lying among the eel nets, a rusty pair of "Whittlesey runners," those old-time skates with the turned-up narrow iron blades on which the giants of the Fenland past, "Fish" and "Turkey" Smart and "Gutta Percha See," set up their world records.

On such a pair of skates Arthur Nudd, of Hickling, used to skate home each winter night from Heigham Corner to Hickling "Pleasure Boat"—a mile and a quarter across the Broad in under five minutes, over the blue-black crackling ice, alone with the winking winter stars. That was when he was young and courting. A ghostly adventure, on the frozen heart of that wild reedy lagoon with no sound but the ring of the skates cutting the icy stillness of the winter night!

Few young men would attempt it alone to-day, for, though they may not admit it, there is still a lurking, inherited dread of meeting the doubled-up, speeding wraith of "the Hickling Skater," his face ghastly white in the moon, sparks flying from the soundless clip and cut of his flashing skates. He crosses the Broad on winter nights, this spectral figure clad in the uniform of a Grenadier of Wellington's wars. For it was at about the time of Waterloo that the young Hickling soldier skating across the Broad to meet his beloved by the War Bush—that reedy island so named because the marshmen hid there from the Press Gang—skated on to a patch of "stock ice" and disappeared. The body was found when the ice broke up.

* * *

A young man from Potter Heigham went through the ice in the winter of 1927 while skating across the Broad with Donald Applegate and another man. The ice was a blue-black sheet, clear as crystal, bending like plate glass. The three men were swinging along, arms folded, legs flying in the outward sweep of the Fermen's "run" which covers the ice with lightning speed when, with a sudden pistol-like crack, the middle one of the three disappeared. He had gone down into a hole no more than a yard wide and as perfect a circle as though it had been cut out with a knife. The other two skated to the edge of the hole, hauled him out and on they went.

In the winter of 1946, when all Norfolk was white with snow and the Broad was frozen six inches thick a horse sledge, drawn by a pony belonging to Ned Bell, of Hickling, suddenly went under with a crash. The two men skated off and came a few minutes later with a ladder and ropes. In no time the horse was lassoed and pulled to the surface, for it was in no more than four feet of water, the ladder was pushed under its belly and with twenty men pulling, horse and sledge reappeared and were driven off, dripping across the ice. The pony is still going strong.

The pony reminded us of Donald's grand-

father, old George Applegate, the Elder, who had an eel-sett in Candle dyke, that lonely, reedy waterway which connects the River Thurne with the wild, watery waste of Heigham Sounds and Hickling Broad. Old George was getting in his nets one pitch black night in November with young Donald somewhere handy in the darkness. Donald hauled his end of the net ashore, shouted for the old man and got no reply.

"Blast!" said he. "Thinks I the old boy's fallen in. I jumped into my dinghy, rowed down the dyke in the pitch-black and suddenly bumped into a driftin' punt."

"I heard a sort o' squawk so I ran my fingers round the gunnel of the punt and came on the old man's paws a-holdin' on."

"Give me a leg out o' here, booy," says he, "I'm none tu warm and I don't want tu hev tu walk home along the bottom o' this here owd dyke. Thass tu mucky."

"I got the owd boy aboard my boat," Donald went on. "And believe me he wouldn't let me rub him down or take him ashore. He jest hopped into his punt and rowed back to Potter, best part of two miles, although that was that dark you couldn't see your ten fingers spread out in front of your nose. He was 85 then but he lived till he was ninety-two and then he only died of old age."

"III? He never had no more than a tooth-ache all of his life. Strong as a Yarmouth water-dog he was."

"Talkin' of dogs, your owd Soappy's pretty clever on ducks, but I'll lay he ain't half as clever as owd Bob Vincent's dog. You knew him, Jim Vincent's father. A rare clever owd mashman tu. Well, owd Bob's dog was as clever as a monkey. He was so sharp you could shave yourself with his bristles!"

"Bob was flightin' one night down Deep Deek and shot five ducks. They all fell in the reeds. But the owd dog worn't there. So owd Bob goes home, calls the owd dog, points to his gun and says 'Go Seek.'

"Off goes the owd dog into the dark. He was gone about half an hour. Then there comes a scrabblin' at the backdoor. Owd Bob opens it. There stood the owd dog with five ducks laid out on the doorstep!"

"Now that's a true piece, that is. O' course the owd dog knew where Bob stood every night for flight so he used his brains and went straight to the usual spot. Still, that might ha' been anywhere on five acres o'marsh. I reckon a dog like that deserves a beef-steak medal."

* * *

We stood looking down the gleaming dyke to Somerton Mill, it's red-brick, lichen, graceful tower glowing in the sun, the white hood and huge sails no longer turning in the brisk wind. Like almost every other draining mill in East Norfolk, it has been robbed of the grace and power of the wind and an electric engine drives its mill wheel, churning out the yeasty waters

from the marsh dykes into this remote headwater of the Thurne.

"I miss the old mill sails turning all across the marshes," I said to Donald. "When I was a boy you could see ten or a dozen turning on the Fens at home and when I had my first sight of Breydon Water in 1910 I counted between twenty and thirty all turning on the Halvergate Marshes and beyond."

"They could use the wind and it cost 'em nothing. Nowadays if the central electricity station breaks down the whole marsh drainage system suffers."

* * *

"Ah!" said a new voice behind me, "and in those days every mill had a resident millman in charge who was generally an expert bottom-fyer† and knew all the local drainage problems into the bargain. His breed is nearly dead. Nowadays, the Commissioners send great mechanical grabs which cost me a lot of money, just to throw out the mud from the dykes in enormous banks on each side until they've created small lakes in the middle of my marshes. They grow a wonderful crop of thistles and tansy and they charge me a wonderful price for the job!"

There stood Arthur Leath, an old friend, who had stolen up in rubber water-boots. Arthur is tall, youngish, with a streak of Scotch-cum-Norse ancestry, as keen and lean as a hawk, a first-class farmer, and a unquenchable sportsman.

He began life in an old clay-built, thatched house, built of wattle and daub on a framework of oak and alder poles on Catfield Common, where the old green lane melts into the reeds and lily-starred waters of Hickling Broad. Such houses were built by their owners at night after they had finished their work on the farms. They dug the clay from a great hole on the Common, pounded it and moulded it into walls, working by moonlight and lantern light. They cut the oaks and alders from the marsh carrs and sometimes took not a wink of sleep from dawn to dawn. Such houses have lasted for a hundred years or more and are still snug in winter and cool in summer. In cheapness and downright comfort they beat a hundred of the expensive jerry-built tin and concrete shacks which to-day deface the face of England in thousands and breed rheumatism and discontent.

Arthur started farm work at thirteen and then went to sea when he was nineteen in the North Sea drifter *Young Kenneth*, fishing out of Yarmouth under Skipper Jim Todd, of Winterton.

He spent two years deep-sea drifting from April to September, fishing as far north as Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Wick, and in winter came south to Norfolk where they fished

* *Gossip.*

† Bottom-fying means cleaning out a dyke of mud, reeds, etc., to its bottom as distinct from "deep drawing," which means merely removing the reeds and weeds. A bottom-fyer knows the fall of the land to an inch.

all through the bitter months up to a hundred miles out to sea, on the Long Shoal, round about the Lemon Buoy, and off Hasboro'.

There were ten men aboard and they used to eat 45 to 50 herrings every morning for breakfast with a great duff pudding, weighing 12 lb., boiled up with meat and gravy for their mid-day dinner and cod cakes for supper.

It was a hard bitter life, but he came ashore, started farming with a capital of £400, worked all day and half the night, saved hard and lived hard and finally bought the White House Farm with its 127 acres of upland and marsh for £2,000. He has since refused £6,000 for it. Recently he added more land at £85 an acre.

Arthur's two uncles, old Arthur Nudd—pure Norse again—of Hickling, and old Ben Eddy, of Somerton, were notably unorthodox sportsmen.

Arthur Nudd had an acre of marsh at Hickling on which he built a little hut of osiers among the reed. He cut a clear space in front of the hut in which he dug two straight furrows. Along each furrow he laid a long fishing line. On each line six cod hooks were mounted at intervals and baited with raisins. The lines led into the hut.

Old Nudd would squat in his hut, silent as an image, waiting for the pheasants to come out of the reeds. When one and then another brilliant snakey head appeared, peering suspiciously left and right, things began to happen. They would step softly out of the reeds, sneak up to the raisins and seize them. Then the lines were pulled and the fish were on. More than once Arthur had five or six pheasants all flapping and dancing on his lines until they were drawn into the hut to have their necks wrung.

Another trick of his was to soak grain or raisins in whisky—this was in the bad old days when working-men could afford a bottle of whisky—and get the pheasants drunk. They were soon cracked on the head and stowed away in the old man's canvas "side-bag."

The other uncle, Ben Eddy, was a pheasant-charmer on a more extensive scale. He snared them at roost in the over-populated coverts of Somerleyton Park, shot them with an air gun and took them with a hollow bamboo pole affixed to a tin full of smouldering rags soaked in sulphur. This, poked under the beak of the roosting pheasant, produces a stupefied and unprotesting victim.

There was one epic night at Somerleyton

when old Ben lay on two sacks, full of pheasants, in a ditch-bottom with the police walking all round him and his dog, Moonlight, crouched beside him.

Now Moonlight deserves a monument. For he was the only dog I have ever heard of who had been "trained to think backwards." When you said "Go" he came to you. When you said "Come" he departed at speed. This had great advantages in Ben's eyes and was highly efficacious when the keepers were about.

In days when Ben was young, which is some time ago, for he is now ninety-one and lives alone in a little house by St. Peter's Church at Yarmouth, there were highwaymen on the East Norfolk roads. They lurked up the lonely "lokes" waiting for the gangs of fishermen to come ashore, draw their money for the voyage and then set out to walk perhaps ten or twenty miles inland at night to their native villages. Many a time these footpads fell on the homing fishermen, beat them up with cudgels and robbed them of their few hard-earned pounds.

One such set on Ben one night in a dark "loke" but he got more than he bargained for. Ben left him for dead! Then he dusted down his bloody fists and went off whistling.

CORRESPONDENCE

INSURANCE AND THATCH

SIR.—Some time ago you published a number of letters from readers who were complaining, and justly, of the high premiums demanded by insurance companies for insurance of thatched houses in England. I have recently been in Jersey (Channel Islands) and understand that the local company there, in conjunction with Lloyd's, quote a rate of 2s. 6d. per cent. for five years and 2s. per cent. thereafter. In England the insurance companies seem to have an agreement among themselves to quote 7s. 6d. per cent., and they do not differentiate between good and bad fire risks. I have found cases where owners have been paying as high as 12s. 6d. per cent. If insurers of thatched properties go to work in the right way they can get fire cover at 4s. per cent. and perhaps even less.—HAROLD E. G. SALKILD, Director, Norfolk Reed Thatchers, Ltd., 10, Ray Street, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

THREAT TO A BERKSHIRE VILLAGE

SIR.—May I express in COUNTRY LIFE the concern felt by many people who live in small villages at the proposal of the Wantage Rural District Council, on the advice of a planning officer in Reading, to destroy the Berkshire village of Letcombe Bassett as a living community by moving most of its population to the larger neighbouring village of Letcombe Regis?

Rather than spend £4,500, which it is estimated would involve an addition of less than ½d. to the rates, on the installation of main sewerage, and build twelve new cottages and recondition existing ones, the Council is prepared to disrupt a village whose history goes back to Domesday Book. That the villagers do not want to be moved from their homes is apparently to count for nothing. Letcombe Bassett, in the words of the planning officer, is "not big enough to provide its inhabitants with at least a minimum of communal services which are absolutely necessary according to modern standards," and that is that.

If this were an isolated instance it would still be a cause for concern. Unfortunately, however, it is but one example of a situation that is likely to recur often as rural planning proceeds. Indeed, the Berkshire villages of Sparsholt and Farnborough are already said to be similarly threatened. Leaving aside all question of people's feelings, which appear to be greatly at a discount these days, is it sound planning to allow a thriving community to

become at the best a museum piece and at the worst a scene of desolation?—COUNTRYMAN, Oxfordshire.

AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

SIR.—In your leading article of November 5 you spoke of the need for easing licensing controls on farm buildings and for assistance in the work of reconditioning cottages, so that landowners can carry out their part of the agricultural expansion programme. It is a considerable source of satisfaction to the Central Landowners' Association that within the last few weeks the Government have taken action on both these matters, which we have been pursuing for a very long time. Under a new Order (S.I. 1948 No. 2332) which came into operation on November 1, work costing up to £1,000 in the twelve months ending June 30 next may be carried out on farm buildings without the need for a licence. This will free an enormous volume of work from irksome controls and delays and assist in the programme for the expansion of livestock.

As far as the reconditioning of cottages is concerned, there was the recent promise in the King's Speech of legislation "to promote the improvement of existing dwellings by private owners." Procurator interpreted (November 5) this as the promise of a Bill "which restores grants for the repair and reconditioning of rural workers' cottages." Although landowners have long been seeking the revival of grants to make

the reconditioning of agricultural cottages economically possible, they have never asked for grant-aid in respect of maintenance work—i.e. repairs—and it was not provided under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts.

I think it is fair enough to assume that the reference is to the re-introduction of grants for reconditioning—i.e. extensive capital improvements and modernisation, as recommended by the Hobhouse Committee. Until we know what the terms and conditions of those grants are to be, I must, however, defer comment.—W. R. BURRELL, (Lt.-Col.), Chairman, The Central Landowners' Association, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

THE PINDER OF WAKEFIELD

SIR.—The Pinder of Wakefield referred to in the inscription on the wall of a house in King's Cross Road, London, illustrated in your issue of October 29, is clearly a public house of that name (which still flourishes) in Gray's Inn Road. The site of the stone and that of the public house may have changed slightly since 1680, but they are not far apart to-day. The Pinder of Wakefield himself was a popular hero associated with Robin Hood in many ballads (see Ritson's *Robin Hood*).—DAVID GARNETT, Hilton Hall, Hilton, Huntingdon.

We have received explanations of this reference to the Pinder of Wakefield from many readers, who agree in general with Mr. Garnett. The writer

of the original letter, Mr. Barrett-Lennard, suggests that the tablet was a form of sign directing travellers to the inn named on it, which is said to have been established in 1517 and the proximity of which to Bagnigge House was referred to by Sir Thomas Willis, F.R.S. (1621-1675) as follows: "Before the Great Fire of London Neapolitan Cress grew only in one place, that by the Pinder of Wakefield near Bagnigge House in Gray's Inn Road."—ED.]

THE INVENTOR OF THE POLYGRAPHIC PROCESS

SIR.—May I add a few details to those given about the polygraphic process in COUNTRY LIFE of October 22 and November 5?

Ireland was apparently the first home of the art of polygraphy. The *Dublin Chronicle* of May, 1787, refers to the process as one "by which a picture is copied and multiplied to any number with such accuracy of drawing, colouring and manner that it requires the eye of a master to discover the original from the copy. The ingenious inventor of this art was Mr. Booth." Joseph Booth, who was born at Lewisham, worked in Dublin from about 1771 until the year of his death, 1789. It is evident, therefore, that he took no part in the exhibition held by the Polygraphic Society in London in 1792, as has been suggested.

It is probable that the details of the process were communicated by Booth to Christopher Pack, an English portrait painter who resided for some years in Dublin as the result of an introduction he received from Sir Joshua Reynolds to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Rutland. Walter G. Strickland, in his *Dictionary of Irish Artists*, mentions a paper submitted by Pack about 1795 to the Royal Irish Academy the subject of which was an explanation of a new mode of producing pictures "supposed to be the same as that called the Polygraphic Art." In that paper he revealed that the method was based on the use of a series of stencils.—H. G. GWYN JEFFREYS, W.2.

A POLYGRAPH PICTURE?

SIR.—Apropos of the article on De Loutherbourg and the polygraph process I have in my collection an example of *Summer* which differs markedly in several respects from the one you reproduced. These occur mainly in the rendering of the coach: there is no figure at the window and the occupants of the roof and boot are quite different; the passing chair is also differently drawn. My picture is not of the same proportions as the reproduction, being taller in relation to its width; its precise measurements are 2 ft. by 1 ft. 6 ins. The way the work is painted,



OLD COTTAGES AT LETCOMBE BASSETT, BERKSHIRE
See letter: Threat to a Berkshire Village



ASTLEY COOPER CHILD'S DINING CHAIR (circa 1830-1850)

See letter: *A Bar to Stooping*

however, seems to be exactly similar. I purchased my picture some years ago at Maidstone, and, as I have done with many others, cleaned it myself. It reacted quite normally and the stained varnish came away easily without any sign of paint "skinning" or damage. It has since been relined and the original canvas is thin and brittle. It appears to be a perfectly normal painting and is presumably a copy of the original De Loutherbourg picture.—ROBERT H. GOODSALL, *Stede Hill, Harrietsham, Kent.*

A CENTURY-OLD NAPKIN

SIR.—With reference to your correspondence on old napkins, I possess a beautiful old damask naval napkin with "Nelson, Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805," woven in a large circle in the middle. It has a design of oak leaves, acorns and grenades, and at each corner an eight-pointed star in the middle of which are three crowns. At the bottom of the napkin is the motto, *Ferat Qui Meruit, Palmarum, and the name of the makers, T. W. W. Coulson. The owner's initials, T. A. L. and the date 1848 are in ink, and I believe it belonged to a Loftus of Northern Ireland.—GWENDOLINE C. HAMILTON, 5, Oak Lodge, Thorpe Road, Norwich.*

FROM HEN INTO COCK

SIR.—I have a large aviary containing a cock Mongolian pheasant and three Mongolian hens. All four moulted about two months ago, and one of the hens has assumed the New Look by adopting the beautiful blue head, white collar and bronze breast of the cock. I should certainly have taken her for a cock except that she has not assumed the red cheeks of the male bird.—COUNTRYWOMAN, *Dedham, Essex.*

[The assumption by a female bird of the plumage and even the voice and behaviour of the male is not very uncommon, and seems invariably to be the result of some disease of the ovaries.—ED.]

WHAT DID THE SHEPHERD HOLD?

SIR.—In many of the "pastoral" portraits of the 17th century by Van Dyke, Lely and other artists the shepherd or the shepherdess is shown holding a kind of staff with an iron head or spud at the end of it. It occurs so frequently that one's curi-

osity is aroused about the name of the implement and its function. Van Dyke's portrait of Lord Wharton at the Hermitage in which he is represented as a shepherd shows him holding this object. It also occurs in Lely's charming portrait of a girl in green included in the exhibition of pictures from Chatsworth now being held at Messrs. Agnew's gallery in aid of the Friends of the FitzWilliam Museum. Can any of your readers say what the implement was?—E. C. M.

[(By permission of the Chatsworth Estates Company we are able to reproduce a photograph of the Lely mentioned by our correspondent together with an enlargement showing the spud at the head of the staff. Mr. J. F. Parker, of Tickenhill, Bewdley, whom we consulted, writes: "Although I cannot supply a direct answer to your correspondent's enquiry, I remember when I was quite young seeing a somewhat similar tool which was described as a shepherd's long arm. The sheep farmer used it for extracting sheep or lambs that had fallen into inaccessible places. As far as my memory serves me, it was a forked stick with a loose cord or thong across the mouth. This was placed over the head and the animal pulled out of danger. It would be interesting to know whether any of your readers remembers seeing such a tool." In some "pastoral" portraits the implement is depicted with a hook attached to the iron spud.]

A BAR TO STOOPING

SIR.—With reference to the illustration in last week's COUNTRY LIFE of a child's exercising chair of the early 19th century, your readers may like to see the enclosed photograph of a child's dining chair of the early Victorian period. The purpose of the precariously high seat no more than seven inches wide was, I imagine, to teach a child to sit still at the table, for any undue movement would send the chair toppling over.—A. THOMAS HORNE, 122, Windsor Road, Ilford, Essex.

[Children's chairs of this type were known as Astley Cooper chairs because

they were to a design approved by the eminent surgeon Sir Astley Cooper (1768-1841). They were designed to prevent children from leaning forward at meals, the upright position of the back giving support, which a chair with a large seat and a leaning back would not do. It is recorded that some medical men of the time did not approve of them. They appear, from their decoration, to date from about 1830 to 1850, and as at this period chair-making had become an industry and no longer was a craft, they were probably made by several chair manufacturers and sold all over the country.

—ED.]

COUNTRY BAROQUE

SIR.—Midland churchyards are full of fine examples of the mason's craft in both Swithland slate and Ketton stone. The churchyard at Burton Lazars, standing on a small ridge overlooking Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, contains an exceptional work of 18th-century date of which I enclose a drawing.

This monument to William and Ann Squire put up by their son, who died in 1781, is about 15 ft. high and consists of a pyramidion with ornamented concave sides, topped with a ball-finial, its feet resting on four spheres. It is pierced with an oval aperture inside which stands a large urn, and another rests on the sarcophagus below. Two seated winged figures, representing Time and Peace, the one holding a scythe and hour-glass, the other a dove and a spray of flowers, flank the pyramidion. The sarcophagus rests on a large base the ends of which conclude in two pillars carved with emblems of mortality and

CHURCHYARD TOMB OF CIRCA 1750 AT BURTON LAZARS, LEICESTERSHIRE

See letter: *Country Baroque*

Christian faith, topped with two celestial globes around which serpents coil. The stylobate is surrounded with an iron railing, omitted in the drawing.—FREDERICK BURGESS, *Reigate, Surrey.*

HUMANE RABBIT TRAP AT WORK

SIR.—As many of your readers will be aware, the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals last year approved of a humane rabbit trap—the Sawyer. The Society for 30 years offered a prize of £300 for a trap which would comply with their requirements, which are that it can be set in a burrow, does not damage the carcass, does not use poison baits or explosive, kills as it catches, weighs the same or less than the average spring trap, and is comparable in price with other traps. The inventor spent four years experimenting before he produced the Sawyer, which fulfils these conditions.

I had an opportunity of seeing the operation of this trap recently when a demonstrator of the R.S.P.C.A., by the courtesy of Captain Christopher Soames, showed it to the public at Chartwell Farm, Westerham, Kent (it had been demonstrated to gamekeepers earlier). I think everyone who saw it was convinced, as I was, that it was as nearly 100 per cent. efficient as could be expected.

Five traps had been set in the entrance to burrows the night before, and when we visited them there were dead rabbits in four of them (one was empty). The rabbits had all been killed instantly, as was evident from the absence of any signs of struggling. Two I examined had had

(Continued on page 1061)



A GIRL IN GREEN BY LELY, FROM CHATSWORTH. SHE HOLDS AN UNIDENTIFIED IMPLEMENT, THE HEAD OF WHICH IS SHOWN ENLARGED IN THE DETAIL

See letter: *What did the Shepherd Hold?*





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A HIMALAYAN HILL FAMILY ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM THE BAZAAR AT DARJEELING

See letter: *Maldivision of Labour?*

their necks broken by the powerful spring arms, which hit the animal's neck, and which by an ingenious arrangement of the trip plate in relation to them do so whether it is entering or leaving the burrow. This has all along been the greatest difficulty with the hundreds of traps previously offered to the R.S.P.C.A., and it is surmounted successfully in the Sawyer.

During the week two grey squirrels were caught in traps set in the entrance to burrows. In one case a rabbit which had been caught and killed in a trap was partly eaten. It was removed, placed further in the burrow and the trap reset, with the result that a squirrel was found in it. Other squirrels had evidently been prospecting the burrow in search of food, and both cases tend to confirm that the grey squirrel is carnivorous, and not a vegetarian like the red squirrel.

The Sawyer patent trap can be had through any ironmonger, or direct from the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, price 4s. 6d. Explanatory leaflets showing how the trap is set can be had from the Society or from its local inspectors, and I understand that demonstrations will be carried out in other counties, particulars of which can be had from the same sources.

Another humane and inexpensive device of the R.S.P.C.A. is a knotted snare which prevents a rabbit caught in it becoming only half strangled. This also has the added advantage that animals—sheep, dogs, etc.—and also game birds can withdraw their legs without injury, should they "put their foot in it."—W. W. BIRRELL, *Green Hill House, Shoreham Road, Olford, Kent.*

A MEDIÆVAL SHAMBLES
SIR.—I enclose a photograph of the 500-year-old shambles in the market place at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, which are believed to be the last remaining example of a mediæval shambles in this country. The tiled roof is a somewhat recent addition, laid with the object of preserving the wooden beams. There was originally another shambles on the opposite side of the market-place.—R. W., *Bristol.*

COTTAGE VINES

SIR.—Apropos of the letter in your issue of October 29 about cottage vines, I had always taken them for

granted as things one would find, like a walnut-tree and a mulberry tree, at least once in every Southern England village and frequently in old town and suburban gardens. There is a vine which fruits in Windmill Street, off Tottenham Court Road, and in the 1820 square where I live I know of at least six old vines bearing well. Two of my neighbours made their own wine this summer. Opposite us, on the Surrey side of the Thames, a vine has established itself in the stones of the embankment, far from any garden or habitation.

Surely people planted these vines mainly for fruit. One's grapes will be small and the skins perhaps thick if one has no glass, but one can grow sweet grapes outside with very little trouble—or even without any; neglected vines in London gardens still crop heavily.—WRIGHT W. MILLER, 18, *St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith, W.6.*

MALDIVISION OF LABOUR?

SIR.—One is accustomed to seeing children overworked in the East, but

I have seldom seen such a flagrant example of maldivision of labour as that depicted in the enclosed photograph of a family of Himalayan hill people returning home from the bazaar at Darjeeling. The mother is virtually empty-handed, and the young daughter totes the entire family's shopping. The mighty feats of portage for which these sturdy Himalayan folk are famed are evidently the result of training from an early age!—DOUGLAS DICKINS, 19, *Lambolle Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.*

DOWNTOWN GHOST?

SIR.—Having read with great interest the experiences of the supernatural reported recently in COUNTRY LIFE, I should like to recount the following strange happenings on the Wiltshire Downs.

In about 1919 I was walking with my sister and a friend of hers from Westbury to Imber, the remote village in the middle of what is now a military training area. On the open down we saw, coming towards us, a man sitting sideways on a white cartorse and wearing a fore-and-aft felt hat, such as was used for milking. As he passed us I remarked to the ladies that a man riding like that and looking like that might have been riding over the

downs any time in the last few hundred years. We looked round and there was no one in sight. The down was quite open and he had disappeared.

Last January I was walking with a young friend near the same place and told him the story. Suddenly he said: "What is that white thing?" I looked, and we both saw a tall white object, looking taller and thinner than a human being and with something like a white cloth fluttering round its head. It was moving quickly and disappeared gradually in a fold of the ground.

We went to the place but found nothing to account for it and, though we went there once or twice afterwards, we saw nothing.

We made enquiries locally but, beyond learning that a neighbouring derelict farm had the reputation of being "spooky," could find out nothing.—ERIC A. MACKAY, *Hilperton House, Hilperton, Wiltshire.*

A BLADESMITH'S HOME?

SIR.—One of the few surviving corner-posts remaining *in situ* in Ipswich is that shown in my photograph. It occurs on Pykenham House—a lovely 16th-century half-timbered dwelling with its main frontage on Northgate Street. Originally, so the present owner informs me, this was in all probability the home of John Bemitt, a bladesmith. The upper panel of the corner-post depicts such a craftsman at work forging a blade. Unfortunately, his tool has broken away in the carving, but the forge with its fire can be clearly seen behind him.—G. B. W., *Rawden, Leeds.*

DOGS THAT WASH THEMSELVES

SIR.—With reference to the letter from R. H. H. (October 1), about a dachshund that washed itself, having learnt the habit from a cat, my smooth terrier washes herself every night before she goes to bed. A cairn I had used to wash the face of her grandmother (to her great annoyance) and the terrier, holding them firmly down with her paw, but since the grandmother died she has ceased her ministrations to the other dog as well.—IRENE A. HARDMAN, *Ash Tree House, Audlem, near Crewe, Cheshire.*

TERMS OF CARVING

SIR.—Your readers may be interested in the following terms of carving taken from a 17th-century family recipe book I found here the other day:

Leach that brawn; break that duck; lift that swan; break that goose; sauce that capon; spoil that hen; frust that chicken; unbrace that mallard; unlace that coney; dismember that hen; disfigure that peacock; display that crane; untache that curle; unjoint that bittern; allay that pheasant; wing that quail; mince that plover;



CORNER-POST ON A HOUSE AT IPSWICH, DEPICTING A BLADESMITH (top) AND OTHER FIGURES

See letter: *A Bladesmith's Home?*

wing that partridge; thigh that pigeon; border that pasty; thigh that woodcock. The word proper to all manner of small birds, adds the book, is to thigh them.—B. CREWDSON, *Red Lane Farm, Limpisfield, Surrey.*

APPEAL FOR OLD GAME-BOOKS

SIR.—A great deal of important information about sporting birds is contained in old game-books, and at a time when many estates are changing hands or being broken up the British Trust for Ornithology appeals for any such books and records as might otherwise be lost or destroyed to be placed in its safe keeping. A single game-book by itself may not seem of great scientific worth, but taken in conjunction with others from the same area it may furnish valuable data which can be obtained from no other source. Anyone interested should write to the Secretary of the Trust, at the Edward Grey Institute, 91 Banbury Road, Oxford, where game-books presented, bequeathed, loaned (or in special cases purchased) will be held available for inspection and research.—E. M. NICHOLSON, *Chairman, British Trust for Ornithology.*

PRIZES FOR PAPER

Over 1,000 local authorities have entered the Waste Paper Recovery Association's second contest, which is to be held during the winter. Paper salvaged in the first contest brought local authorities £555,253, an increase of £215,624 over the corresponding period last year.

Wivenhoe, Essex, will be provided with a sport chalet, a shelter, and childrens' playground equipment from the proceeds of their second prize. Launceston reduces its rate by £500 as a result of its win.

Waste paper collections, though still falling short of the national need, show an average of 2,000 tons a week above those of last year.



THE 15TH-CENTURY SHAMBLES AT SHEPTON MALLETT, SOMERSET

See letter: *A Mediæval Shambles*

THE FIRST HOLE

A Golf Commentary by
BERNARD DARWIN

THE first hole of a course is rather like the first chapter of a book; it stamps on our minds our first vivid and unforgettable impression. Some books plunge us straightway into the heart of the story, as witness the first scene in *Great Expectations* with the terrible man in grey with the iron on his leg leaping out on to poor little Pip in the churchyard. Others have a more tranquil and leisurely beginning, which borders on the dull. That was Walter Scott's way, as in *Ivanhoe* with a dissertation on the Normans and the Saxons; though to be sure once we know that we always skip to Wamba and Gurk in the forest, who make the true beginning of this beloved book. As we cannot skip the first hole on a golf course, perhaps my similitude is not a very good one, but it undoubtedly does colour our feelings and our memories ever afterwards.

I do not think that any first hole should be quite as exciting as in that beginning of *Great Expectations*. We ought to be allowed a little time to warm to our work and get rid of our morning stiffness before we tackle it. There come readily to mind two first holes, which are magnificent in themselves, but would be more enjoyable if they came a little later on, those at Prestwick and Hoylake. It is all too easy to slice out of bounds at both of them, and this has the further disadvantage of delaying those behind us, who are kept swearing and freezing on the tee while we play another ball. As 19th holes they are exactly in their right place, but that is another matter; thank Heaven normal golfing life does not consist in playing the 19th hole. For much the same reasons, that we are not quite ready for it and that it tends to hold up the course, a one-shot hole does not make the ideal start. Twice lately I have watched the best professionals facing a long and difficult one-shoter in cold blood from the first tee: once at Mid Surrey and once at St. Anne's. It was remarkable and perhaps a little comforting to humble persons to see how often that narrow entrance was too narrow for them, and they were caught in one of those many surrounding bunkers.

Addington and Southport and Ainsdale are two other well-known courses that begin with a one-shoter, but it is in each case of a less alarming character. Muirfield used to do so and there was the added terror of an out-of-bounds wood to catch a hook, but that has long since departed. One first hole, which I played only

during a single week-end but has remained stamped on my memory, was that at Moreton Hampstead, where the charming little river Bovey, as ubiquitous as the Barry burn at Carnoustie, is constantly curving this way and that to lie in wait for us. As I recollect the hole there was a high tee to hearten us; the green below could be reached with a good spoon shot and perhaps in these long-hitting days it needs no more than some relatively modest iron; but guarding the green and palpably calling for its prey (as did the Hound of the Baskervilles on neighbouring Dartmoor) was the greedy little Bovey. After lunch it was not so bad, but first thing on a chilly morning it seemed to me unquestionably awful. And yet that first hole was gentle indeed compared with that on, of all normally mild courses, Hurlingham. I am told that the Hurlingham hole has since vanished but when I saw it, what with trees and water and an exiguous green I thought it by far the most horrific of all beginnings, and the captain of the club who hit his ceremonial ball on that occasion right on to the centre of the green appeared the most intrepid of all heroes.

Generally speaking a first hole ought to have a pretty, welcoming air and ought also to be tolerably easy, at any rate as regards the tee-shot. I have a dim recollection that when I first went to Burnham (the course has been much changed since) the first tee appeared to be ringed round with sand hills, so that there was no escape; we knew that we had straightway to hit over one or other of them. That was "very fierce." At Rye in the old days the start was unique in that we actually teed out of bounds in order to try to drive in bounds. There was about that a certain calculated cruelty, though I have never ceased to mourn that hole, with the road on one side, and the ditch and the forbidden field on the left and the right-to-left wind sweeping the ball ruthlessly towards it. Neither of these first holes, however, could be regarded as ideal considering the frailty of human nature in the morning. I should rather suggest the first hole at St. Andrews as a model. The view is charming with the bay, full of white horses, curving in on the right and the Strathclyde Woods in the distance. The tee-shot is almost fool-proof, since there is nothing whatever in the way, and at the same time there is a reasonable amount of incident, because of the burn; the best of men do not feel quite happy till they are safely over it.

It cannot by the wildest stretch of imagination be called a great hole, but we do not want greatness so early, but rather a comfortable, interesting stepping-stone to greatness.

It is clear that the first hole should not have too narrow a fairway, so that players shall get away without hunting for balls, and it is none the worse for being long, so that more players can start more quickly. It always used to be said, and I think rightly, that Sunningdale had the ideal start, since there was no great chance of calamity and the hole called for three shots and so allowed for a quick dispatch of waiting couples. I found by chance a description of it that I wrote some 38 years ago, in which I called it "just a steady, easy-going five hole—two drives and a pitch—a mere prelude to the beginning of serious business at the second." Times have changed and that description might have been written of the feather-ball age. I did not see the Masters' Tournament there in October, but I read that the players were reaching the green with a drive and a No. 5 iron. The ground was then very hard and dry, but even so my words, which are long out of print, seem also sadly out of date. The hole is still a capital first hole if hardly for the reasons that I assigned, but it has the quality which John Low called apropos of many of the St. Andrews holes, "indestructibility." That is to say, it has grown in effect shorter because people drive a good deal further, but it remains good and interesting.

The first hole at Sandwich, a truly admirable one, has this same indestructible quality. With a gutty ball we played two shots short of the cross-bunker and then pitched over, and lest anyone should think I am romancing or thinking only of my own short drives, I got J. H. Taylor, when last I saw him, to confirm my memory. To-day any self-respecting person expects to get home with a drive and some iron club, but the hole is, in a different way, as good as ever.

I suppose that there is no hole in the world at which we cannot in moments of temporary insanity bring a score to hopeless shipwreck, but I have a feeling that for the general happiness liability at a first hole ought to be reasonably limited. I have always remembered a newspaper account of a medal round of long ago at North Berwick by Mr. A. J. Balfour as he then was. "The Premier," so it ran, "made an unfortunate start, put his second on the rocks, and took eight to the hole." It seems to me that at a first hole rocks are just a little severe.

NATURE FROM THE COMBINE

By JOHN DIMSDALE

MODERN methods of getting the harvest seem, to many people, to be soulless. They are too much of exact science with the combined reaper-thresher, the moisture content meter and the grain drier. The romance of large teams of men, fine horses and well-built stacks has, on some farms, vanished and with it has gone a great deal of very hard work. I do not wish to extol the good points of the old or new ways; too much has already been written on the subject.

I spent all my working time during the last harvest on the platform of a combine harvester sacking off the grain as it came down the spouts from the drum. To me, this has been anything but a soulless experience. Charlie was the driver of the tractor which drew my combine; he was responsible for the cutting part of the combine and getting us safely round the field. My duties were filling the sacks, stacking them ready for dropping in heaps about the field, keeping an eye on all moving parts and stopping and start-

ing the engine which works the combine. This is a full-time job, especially when the corn is running well, but, even so, there is time to view the countryside and all that is going on. The platform is six feet above the ground, so I was in a good position for this.

The first few rounds off every field produce the inevitable rabbits, which scuttle madly to their burrows in the near-by hedges. Then I see no more of them till the last round or so when they are finally driven to find shelter elsewhere, usually hotly pursued by men and

boys with sticks and a motley pack of dogs. But unless we manage to finish a field in one day, and that was rare this year owing to the weather, the last few cuts are devoid of all life; everything has flown or run away during the night. Often the combine came to an unexpected stop and on turning round I saw Charlie, stick in hand, chasing a rabbit. Sometimes I managed to get down in time to assist, but usually this event took place just when I had taken a full sack from the spout and was putting on a new one. But Charlie was fairly successful this season and helped out considerably our meagre rations.

We had two tragic turns with rabbits in the leading roles; somehow they jumped over the knife and landed on



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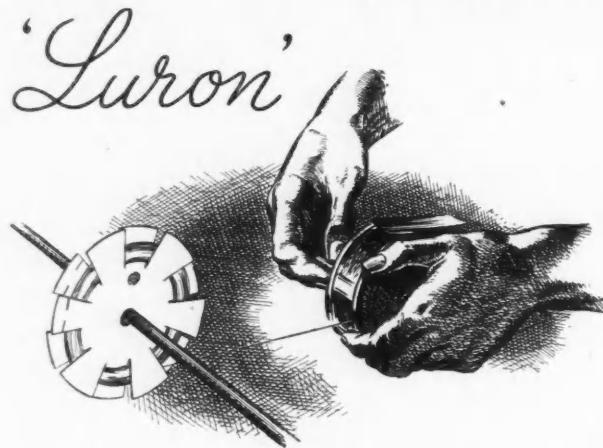
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Estd. 1742

WHITBREAD

Brewers of Ale and Stout

the endless canvas which carries the straw into the drum. The poor creatures looked most bewildered as they kept on running at a good round pace making no progress at all; one, I am sorry to say, failed to run fast enough and, before I could stop the engine, disappeared into the drum; the other made a supreme effort and shot safely off the canvas.

Almost every field held a hare or two, but this year they all departed in peace as, during the war, my greyhound joined the American Air Force. They behave rather differently from rabbits, leaving the corn immediately they are disturbed, like bulls in a china shop; the rabbits continue to creep about uncertainly.

* * *

The most interesting bird to watch is the old cock pheasant! He runs from side to side, pokes his head out of odd corners and displays all his usual shooting-season cunning. If possible he never flies away but waits for what he considers a safe moment, when, hoping that he is unobserved, he runs quickly towards the nearest shelter. When he has got well away from the corn he may, if the field is large, take to his wings but would rather trust to his tough old legs. But I, on my lofty perch, can always follow his every move. The hen pheasants show little fear, just getting up and flying away when my combine comes too close.

I saw few partridges this year and when I did they were either in threes or good big coveys—nothing in between. Two large coveys were of the red-legged variety of which I have not seen many on this farm before. I wondered why they had stood up to this terribly wet summer better than our native birds. The partridges usually

get up much "wilder" than pheasants and fly quickly off to some other haunt.

The most exciting bird that I saw was a land-rail. We were cutting a small field of barley from which all the usual inhabitants had emerged when, from the last few stems of corn, a small brown bird ran out, almost underneath the tracks of Charlie's tractor. It was only after much discussion while eating our tea, sheltering from the cold wind behind our combine, that Charlie and I decided what the bird might be. It was the first land-rail that either of us had seen for nearly twenty years. He told me that when he was a boy they used to be quite common there. This incident helped to cheer me from the gloom that had descended owing to the poor crop and obvious signs of an approaching thunderstorm. This year I did not see a single fox, but that again was probably due to our never finishing a field in a day. It was a pity; I love to see one steal out from the corn and streak away to the nearest hedge; he always looks so alive and sure of himself.

It was in our last field of wheat that we all had our biggest thrill. The corn was very tall, like so much other wheat this year, and a wonderful crop yielding nearly fourteen sacks to the acre. But the gilt was taken from the gingerbread because nearly every grain had grown in the ear as it stood. We had taken quite a large part off the field the previous evening, so expected to see nothing come out when we finished it. After we had completed a few rounds the lorry arrived to pick up the sacks that we had dropped. "Old" Frank—to distinguish him from his son "Young" Frank, the shepherd—who helps load the sacks of grain on to the lorry,

came over to my combine; he climbed up the ladder to my platform and shouted excitedly in my ear that, when passing the field early in the morning, he had seen a deer looking out of the corn. This was news indeed; all through the summer I had seen slot marks about the farm but never caught sight of a deer. Twice when I was passing a corner of one of the woods there had been a mighty rushing noise inside, but I never had a glimpse of anything. On round the field we went, now very much on the alert for whatever might appear.

* * *

Suddenly, I saw Freddie, who sacks off the corn on the other combine, wildly waving his cap in the air and pointing—there stood three fallow deer. They had come out on the far side of the field from Charlie and me, and stood, quite unperturbed, surveying the scene. There were one big dark brown fellow, a chestnut one and a half-grown light brown fawn. After a few moments they slipped quietly back into the corn, moving slowly through it, nibbling at the ears as they passed. I could see them beautifully from my perch. Charlie was driving his tractor standing up; neither of us paid all the attention that we should have to our work—I even let a sack overflow in my excitement. For no apparent reason, the deer suddenly took fright, dashing straight through the wheat and out on to the stubble just behind us, led by the big brown one, with the fawn bringing up the rear. The latter found the stubble difficult going, it was about a foot long with loose straw scattered all over it, and the fawn stumbled several times. On gaining the hedge they crept quietly through and were lost to sight. A delightful finish to a sorry harvest!

A HIGHLAND CLOUD-BURST — By SETON GORDON

THREE was nothing to warn John MacAulay and his wife, whose home is on the shore of Loch More in Sutherland, of the tremendous event that was soon to come to them—nothing, that is, except the behaviour of the cows. In summer the cows are accustomed to come of their own accord from the hill pasture to the byre to be milked of a morning. On the morning of August 1 not only did they not come of their own free will, they refused to be driven. Their fore-knowledge almost certainly saved their lives.

The weather for four days had been intensely hot, and at daybreak on August 1 heavy rain fell, accompanied by distant thunder. By eight o'clock the rain was very heavy and the thunder overhead. Shortly after this a solid wall of water was seen descending the bed of the burn which flows near the MacAulays' house. At this time the pet lamb was waiting to get its morning drink of the cows' milk. The hens were also waiting to be fed. Neither the lamb nor the hens had the second-sight—call it what you will—of the cows. In less time than it takes to relate the wall of turgid water, with a noise more terrifying and more tremendous than the reverberations of the thunder, had reached the house. The lamb and the hens were swept to their doom; the MacAulays sought refuge in the house, which is 80 years old and of such sound construction that it withstood the onset of the flood. The inmates saw their motor-car swept away, to be buried beneath earth



A BOULDER (middle left) ESTIMATED TO WEIGH 30 TONS, BROUGHT DOWN BY A CLOUD-BURST AT LOCH MORE, SUTHERLAND



SEVEN FEET OF STONES AND RUBBLE COVERED THE CAR

and stones after being carried perhaps fifty yards. When, a month later, I saw the scene of destruction, the only part of the car visible was a small portion of the roof. Seven feet of stones and rubble covered the vehicle, which will in all probability not see the light again, for its excavation and removal would be impracticable.

The cloud-burst was seen from the farther shore of the loch, and a boat put out to the rescue, but the force of the torrent set up so strong a current off shore that the rowers for a considerable time were unable to reach the shore below the house. The torrent lessened quickly in strength, and next day it was possible to see the damage it had wrought. Boulders of a great size had been carried down the bed of the stream. One of these, shown just to the right of the sitting figure in the first of the photographs, is estimated as 30 tons in weight. It had been carried down the bed of the burn a distance of perhaps half a mile. Gravel and stones had been piled against the MacAulays' house to a depth of three feet; their best grazing field was unrecognisable under stones and earth, and would appear to be irretrievably ruined. Birch trees, uprooted and battered, lay around the house. I saw one which had been snapped clean across, presumably by one of the great boulders. The cloud-burst was, however, local, and the burn at the head of the loch, half a mile away, scarcely rose.

NEW BOOKS

ANOTHER COUNTY HISTORY

After inevitable delays caused by the war the second volume of the *Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire* (Oxford University Press, £3 3s.) has made a belated but very welcome appearance. Following the plan adopted for the whole series, this volume is devoted to general surveys of different aspects of the history of the county—social and economic, ecclesiastical, political—and to chapters on the ancient earthworks, religious houses, schools and industries. The section on industries does not fill many pages and by its slenderness emphasises the fact that Cambridgeshire is, as it has always been, an essentially agricultural county, though one in which a university town happens to be located.

It is still a disputable point whether Cambridgeshire should be considered as part of East Anglia. In the time of the heptarchy the eastern part of the county was a debatable land between East Anglia and Mercia. It is believed that the East Anglo-Saxon frontier was established on the Cam, with a bridgehead at Cambridge, at an early date, but with the rise of Mercia to supremacy it became increasingly difficult to hold this line. The famous series of dykes that run athwart the Icknield Way were constructed, it is now thought, in the 7th century to defend East Anglia from invasion. They run in a north-west direction from the once wooded belt to the former limit of the Fens, and their post-Roman date was proved by excavation between the wars. Mr. C. W. Phillips summarises recent conclusions about them in his section on "Ancient Earthworks."

"Ugly Common Fields"

The excellent map of mediaeval earthworks—moats and fortified sites—may be read in conjunction with Professor Darby's analytical series of maps of Domesday Cambridgeshire. Both show how the population was concentrated in the southern half of the county. The history of the reclamation of the Fens has been written by Professor Darby in two books that are already classics, and it is again summarised by him for this volume; while Mr. L. F. Salzman, the editor, examines with a wealth of detail the manorial organisation of the county proper and of the Isle of Ely, where the manors with their valuable fisheries were all in the hands of the monastery of Ely. Although inclosures were going on in the 16th century the process seems to have been slower than in the Midlands. Even in 1822, when riding from Royston to Huntingdon, Cobbett found much of the country full of "those very ugly things, common fields." Interesting figures are quoted from Vancouver at the end of the 18th century to show the difference in the yield of crops in an inclosed and an uninclosed parish. The yield on the wheat crop in Childeley (inclosed) was 50 per cent. greater than that in Hardwick (uninclosed); on barley and oats it was double, on peas and beans two and a half times as great. To the two old cultivated regions, the chalk and the clay, draining has added the peat and the silt, both so marvellously productive. Sugar-beet to-day is one of the principal crops of the county, but wheat maintains its pre-eminence. As everywhere else in England, there has been a steep decline in sheep-farming since 1900.

Ancient Industries

Two crops for which the county was once famous were saffron and woad. Miss F. M. Page gives an interesting account of these ancient industries. Saffron continued to be grown around Cherry Hinton after the industry had been abandoned in Essex. The last woad mill, at Parson's Drove

near Wisbech, was given up in 1914. Another thing of the past is the once famous Stourbridge Fair, established by King John and still a scene of great commercial activity in Defoe's time. The account given in this volume omits the sad conclusion. In her recent *Byways of Cambridge History*, Mrs. Keynes has described how as mayoress of Cambridge in 1933, attended by the Clerk of the Peace and the Sergeant-at-Mace, she performed the proclamation ceremony for the last time. The stalls were represented by one ice-cream barrow, and the audience was composed of two women with babies in their arms.

A. S. O.

SCIENCE ON THE AIR

POPULARISING Science," to use an ugly but convenient expression, has seldom achieved its more serious objects save in the hands of particularly gifted individuals who are able to move with equal ease in a universe of mental concepts and in the haphazard world of the unscientific mind. But though to "understand science" most of us must practise its method and though something might be said about the dangers of persuading large numbers of people that they understand what they do not, the B.B.C. can never have been in much doubt that an important part of their job would be to chronicle the advance of discovery, whether in the realm of pure science or its technical applications, and to "explain" these discoveries to their listeners. Popular television will obviously open a much wider field of instruction, but meanwhile the B.B.C.'s talkers on their subjects are being well chosen with a view to stimulating popular interest in the application of new knowledge and in fresh aspects of the search for knowledge. *Science Survey* (Sampson Low, 21s.) is a selection of talks by leading men of science given originally in the B.B.C.'s weekly programme and shows their method at work. Though it is difficult to make a really satisfactory book out of a number of rather scrappy discoveries on a variety of topics, and the task is not simplified by a plethora of forewords and prefaces, many of the talks will be found eminently readable and the selection will be particularly useful to that growing number of thoughtful people with a working knowledge of at least one branch of scientific knowledge who wish to relate the features of interest in their own field to those of others.

E. B.

PICTURES OF BIRDS

THE Cheshire meres have long been known as a haunt of a variety of interesting water birds. Many well-known ornithologists, such as the late T. A. Coward, have found them places of delight, and now we have in *Mere-side Chronicle* (COUNTRY LIFE, 42s.) a delightful book from the pen and brush of that eminent bird artist, Mr. C. F. Tunnicliffe, illustrating bird life on certain of these sheets of water through the changing seasons.

The jacket of the volume is adorned with a striking picture of a pair of Canada geese and their four young. It forms a good introduction to the book, because the Canada goose, despite being an introduced species, is a characteristic bird of the Cheshire meres, where it has made itself thoroughly at home. It is a handsome, boldly patterned creature and makes a fine subject for an artist and one is not surprised to find it figuring in more than one of the numerous illustrations. An excellent sketch, with much action in it, is that in which an angry mute swan is trying to drive a family of Canada geese away from the neighbourhood of its nest.

The book is very fully illustrated, and it may be termed, without dis-

respect to the vivid and interesting accounts, a picture book, but this is as it should be when the author, as will be seen from this numerous collection of sketches reproduced in black and white, is an artist of distinction.

Cuckoo Capers

Although the meres, their birds, beasts and fishes, are Mr. Tunnicliffe's chief concern, he takes us for a brief excursion to the north of Scotland, to meet the bird personalities of that region such as divers, terns and mergansers. Yet to me the most striking of his Scottish sketches is one of that widely distributed bird, the cuckoo. He depicts three cuckoos in a birch tree by Loch Glendhu and describes them as "making the most devilish and witch-like croaks as they rocked and turned in the slender branches. Two flew off to another tree while the one that was left, a male bird, croaked and gurgled spasmodically as he swivelled on the branch and swung his tail from side to side. . . . The cuckoos continued to dash from one tree to another until their capers were interrupted by the sudden arrival of a tit-lark which furiously attacked and chased one of them. The two remaining cuckoos perched and croaked, now with raised tails half spread and wing-tips drooped, now swinging and swivelling, quite oblivious of our presence beneath them."

A skilled brush, or pencil, as the case may be, is indeed of untold value to the student of birds. The camera is not to be despised; it often renders good service. But the most enthusiastic of photographers must admit that it cannot vie with a brush that is skilfully used, as in this case. Two sketches which much impressed me are *Coot Procession in the Snow* and *V of Canadas Over the Trees*.

FRANCES PITTS

FOUR POETS

FOUR books are to hand from authors who are poets, not writers of verse or worse.

In *Selected Poems* (Murray, 8s. 6d.) John Betjeman has cleared his own area, and now Mr. John Sparrow has made a choice among his poems and written an illuminating preface. As he says, what we all like about Betjeman is that he sings "a new song set to an old tune." He has a delightful and delighted dexterity in versification, a rapturous relish of the things he likes best: memories of childhood, sketches of ordinary London or suburban people, and what he himself calls a "topographical predilection." His work can be recognised instantly anywhere:

*These were the streets my parents knew when they loved and won—
The brougham that crushed the gravel, the laurel-girt paths that wind,
Geranium-beds for the lawn, Venetian blinds for the sun,
A separate tradesman's entrance, straw in the mews behind. . . .*

Mr. Sparrow ventures to forecast John Betjeman's poetic future, a risky business. What is clear in his present is the danger threatening him, for he is like a superb skater to whom the glassy surface of the lake means so much that he is indifferent to what lies below. Meanwhile, he holds our fascinated gaze by his figures of eight and other marvels.

Each of the next two poets comes to us commanded by a "crested and prevailing Name": Leonard Clark by Walter de la Mare, Phoebe Hesketh by Siegfried Sassoon. In *The Mirror* (Wingfield, 6s.) we recognise the spirit in Mr. Clark that makes him akin to his sponsor: a spirit by turns ecstatic, withdrawn, eerie, apocalyptic. Nostalgia, time and eternity find gravely beautiful expression in *The Trees, Time That Was and Impacts*.

*For only on the mind in recollection
Remain old stubborn wounds
To be for ever felt as scars
Beneath the cushion of an inner
finger tip.*

Phoebe Hesketh, in *Lean Forward, Spring!* (Sidgwick and Jackson, 7s. 6d.), avoids, as Mr. Sassoon notes, "pretentious modernist devices." But she does not shirk the depths. It may be, as Mr. Sassoon thinks, that her "impersonal descriptive pieces" best reveal her gift; and indeed such poems as *The Spotted Fawn* and *The Dipper* are most sensitively felt and fashioned. But where she bares her heart the workmanship, though simpler, will seem to many equally good, as in *Lament*:

*You leave me now defenceless
Who had no shield before
Save only in not knowing
The light behind the door!*

Writing "high above London in a shabby room," Mr. Sydney Tremayne, in *Time And The Wind* (Collins, 6s.), pierces to truths about city life and about the poverty which includes: *those who never knew the right to choose*. He has penetrated to the heart the tragedies of derelicts, apartment houses and the like. But he is also, tenderly and musically, a poet of love, a lover of life and of Nature.

Collected Poems

Mr. Richard Church is a poet difficult to place; he fits into no category. Belonging to the middle generation of poets who served and wrote during one war, survived it, and now lives to see a new generation of war poets who are also iconoclasts, he can choose how to write—traditional verse, free verse, any kind of verse; and he does. Now, in his *Collected Poems* (Dent, 15s.), one may read all that he wishes to preserve, apart from his two long poems, *The Lamp and Twentieth Century Psalter*. His virtues are grave thought, sincerity, literary and spiritual integrity; these touch every poem. And he knows himself:

*Mine are other riches; hooded
Treasures of intimate thought;
shaded glances
And subtle kisses. . . .*

His weakness, as a lyric poet, is that sometimes his poems just fail of that mysterious thrill that suddenly causes a poem to leave the ground and become air-borne. But how well, too, he knows what it is to be a poet, as that brief felicity, *Thistledown*, testifies:

*To grow lighter than air, to spread
Gossamer above a seed of thought...
This is to live as a poet, who owns
Nothing of weight, but a sunshaft of words.*

One has learned to open with confidence any anthology for which Maurice Wollman is responsible. In *Poems of the War Years* (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.), he proves for the third time that he has all the talents for this work: love, judgment, wisdom, sensitiveness, catholicity. Here are poems in all styles, from de la Mare and Yeats to the youngest aspirant of promise; some, too, that the most assiduous searcher for merit may have missed. The joys of an anthology are two: criticism and choice. One reader's criticism is almost disarmed here; and choice finds happy satisfaction in Robert Farren's *Redwing* dewy and gay as a spring dawn, and in C. S. Lewis's *Condemned*, which epitomises in twelve brilliant lines all that legitimately affrights the heart about planning:

*There is a wildness still in England
that will not feed
In cages . . .*

Mr. Ralph Lawrence, in *Aftermath* (Fortune, 6s.), shows a pleasant talent and promise. *The Hare and September Swallows* (except for the dead word "wrought") are his best. But he must beware of occasional drops into flat prose.

V. H. F.

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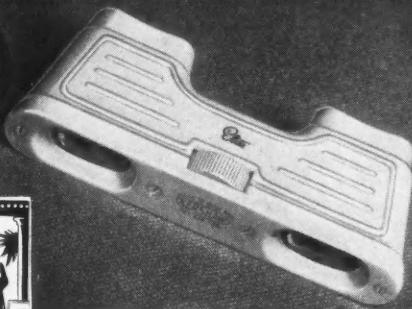
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COLLINSINFECTIOUS
HAPPINESS

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

In his new book of essays, *Every Idle Dream* (Collins, 12s. 6d.), Mr. Bernard Darwin considers "Some Writers on Sport." He speaks of Mr. Neville Cardus, who tells us in his *Autobiography* that in every summer between 1920 and 1939 he wrote roughly speaking 8,000 words a week on cricket. "It is truly wonderful," says Mr. Darwin, "that through it all he retained his freshness and his fire, and that his enthusiasm, not only for cricket but for life in general, never ceased to get into his ink." He adds: "Perhaps in those words 'for life in general' may be found something of

famous names of fiction, and finds Thackeray the supreme master in this branch of inventiveness. One wants to chip in here with a reminder of some narrow squeaks. On the brink of what disaster Conan Doyle trembled when first there dawned upon his mind the thought of Holmes and Watson! There exists a sheet of paper on which he jotted down his notes for *A Study in Scarlet*. Heart and mind simultaneously recoil at the dreadful thought that J. Sherringford Holmes was to be accompanied by a creature beyond the pale called Ormond Sacker, and that they lived

EVERY IDLE DREAM. By Bernard Darwin

(Collins, 12s. 6d.)

REX WHISTLER: HIS LIFE AND HIS DRAWINGS

By Laurence Whistler

(Art and Technics, 12s. 6d.)

THE ROSE AND THE YEW TREE. By Mary Westmacott

(Heinemann, 8s. 6d.)

QUARTET. By Somerset Maugham

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REX WHISTLER'S FAULTLESS TASTE

Mr. Laurence Whistler has written a brief life of his brother, assembled a collection of his pictures, added some notes on his typography, on the books which he illustrated or for which he drew the "jackets," and the whole is published by Art and Techniques under the title *Rex Whistler: his Life and his Drawings* (12s. 6d.). It is altogether a delightful tribute to a delightful artist. Some of his most notable work can never, or only by courtesy, be seen by the public, for it was done on the walls of private houses. The next best thing is to be told where pictures of it can be seen, and Mr. Laurence Whistler gives the dates of those issues of COUNTRY LIFE in which such things as the murals at Plas Newydd and in 36, Hill Street are reproduced.

The brief account of the artist's life is full of affection and admiration. Rex Whistler was one of those boys who begin to draw as soon as they can crawl, but the academic eye looked on him at first with disfavour. Leaving Haileybury at the age of 17, he entered the Royal Academy School under Charles Sims. He was there for but one term and was then asked to leave "for incompetence." Professor Tonks, of the Slade, was more perceptive. He is said to have written to Sims to thank him for providing his best pupil. "A few years later he would be saying that the Slade had seen no one so distinguished since Augustus John." How swift Whistler's progress was under Tonks's sympathetic tutelage may be seen from this: three years after entering the Slade he began work on his first great mural, in the refreshment room of the Tate Gallery.

Summarising his brother's achievement neatly enough, the author says: "He looked at Classical art with the eyes of a Romantic." In another good phrase, he says that Rex, like his artistic ancestors, Inigo Jones and Kent, "loved display, and having good taste could afford the unhesitating gesture." And that really is it. "Having good taste" sanctions most things, and, within his sphere, Rex Whistler's taste was faultless. It was the sphere of life's embellishment and embroidery, not of life itself; but, if you don't know it already, you will discover from this book with what irresistible persuasion he could take you into his domain and show you its beauties.

A "CAREERIST" MAKES GOOD

Mary Westmacott's novel, *The Rose and the Yew Tree* (Heinemann, 8s. 6d.) has all the excitement of work which comes, it seems to me, from the pen of a born novelist. At the same time, Miss Westmacott has a lot to learn. The story is of a vulgarian, a self-admitted "careerist," who contested a Cornish seat as a Conservative candidate, and was successful because of his frank exhibitionism and lack of scruple. One of his master-cards was "a way with women," and the theme of the novel is his effect upon the heart of Isabella, the grand-daughter of Lady St. Loo. It may seem damning to say of a book that everything in it is successful except its central theme; but that is how I feel about this book, and I don't feel I am damning it. I don't believe that the patrician Isabella would have fallen, as they say, for this horrid little man; I don't believe that the horrid little man would have talked for several pages,

as he does here, like a literary critic dissecting the characters of Othello and Iago; I don't believe he had it in him to become a saint as he is at last made to become.

What makes me hopeful for Miss Westmacott's future is her surprising grip upon both scene and character. Isabella and John Gabriel are perfect till they begin to act upon one another. Every other character is clear and convincing, and the scene is admirably drawn. But I cannot believe in the theme, at any rate as here exemplified. The book strikes me as a failure full of exciting promise.

FOUR SHORT STORIES MAKE A FILM

Quartet (Heinemann, 9s. 6d.) contains four short stories by Mr. Somerset Maugham, two of them among the finest short stories he has written, *The Facts of Life* and *The Colonel's Lady*, and Mr. R. C. Sheriff's film scripts for putting the stories on the screen. They are intended to make one continuous film entertainment, and Mr. Maugham is given a little piece to say before each picture is shown. I don't know whether we are merely to hear his voice or to see him in person or shadow. If the latter, I shall go to see the film merely in order to observe the terrific bulge Mr. Maugham's tongue makes in his cheek. The bitter pills of his stories are dished up with sugar coating an inch thick. The remark has been attributed to him: "The film of one's last novel gives one the plot for the next." But that can't be so here. If he tried to write either *The Kite* or *The Colonel's Lady* as they are here translated into film script he would be sick.

FROM KIRTEL TO NEW LOOK

There are a good many useful and some entertaining books on the subject of English costume; most of them, however, are content with being informative and their authors seem to take it for granted that changes of use and fashion are essentially irrational and owe their origin to personal whims or foreign contacts. To a large extent this may be so and in most "civilised" periods of the world's history the costume of either sex has seldom been "rational" in the sense first used of our grandmothers' "bloomers." Is it possible to find a philosophical basis for the seemingly irrational apart from the freakish fancies of leaders of fashion and foreign contacts? Dr. C. Willett Cunnington evidently thinks so, for he has written a lively volume of some 300 pages, *The Art of English Costume* (Collins, 16s.) to prove it. Dr. Cunnington some time ago presented his unrivalled collection of dresses, hats, bonnets and underclothes, with his library of fashion illustrations, to the City of Manchester, and in his book he draws widely on his expert knowledge and his store of illustration. A medical practitioner, he is a shrewd commentator on human habits and behaviour, and particularly upon what he calls "the exposure of the mind by the concealment of the body." There is great variety in his approach to his subject. He is, perhaps, most entertaining when he calls attention to such almost unrecognised survivals as the modern coat with its collar which never turns up and which buttons left over right to allow the wearer to grasp the sword he no longer wears at his hip. He is certainly most intriguing when he instructs his readers in "the principles of sex attraction," as exemplified in dress and gently refers to such erotic symbols as the "heart and buttocks" pattern, which, he assures us, is constantly occurring to everybody's apparent satisfaction.

W.E.B.

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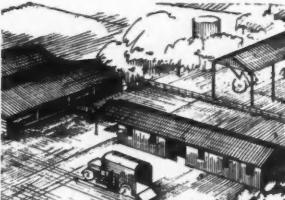
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FARMING NOTES

LATE SOWINGS

WHILE I have not tested the soil temperatures with a thermometer, I think that the ground must have been warmer than usual well into November. Corn sown at the end of October soon came through strongly, and some of the wheat looks almost winter proud. It has been a help to have good working conditions through the autumn, as so many of us were delayed in finishing harvest and cultivations started late. Although early fears were expressed about the supply of suitable fertilisers to use in the combine seed and fertiliser drills, it seems that enough compound fertilisers of one make or another have been available and, so far as I have heard, no one has been held up on this account. The plough has been put into some more grass-fields this autumn. One that I pass in the train regularly has always been grass so long as I have known it. Now the sod is turned and no doubt, after the winter frosts have done their work, a corn crop will be taken there. Probably the strong show of grass and clover seeds sown last spring has encouraged farmers to take a chance by breaking more old grass land. The process of taking the plough round the farm should not have finished with the war. There are still some old grass-fields remaining that would be healthier and more productive if they could feel the plough now.

Slump in Pigs

NOWADAYS many of us who were in the business of pig breeding and feeding are now content to raise a couple of pigs a year for the house. The farmer who had both pigs and poultry in 1939 may well have decided to concentrate on poultry and use all his feeding-stuffs rations to produce eggs, as eggs have been more favoured in the price schedule than bacon pigs or pork pigs. As a buyer of weaner pigs, even though it is only two at a time, I have been pleasantly surprised that my needs this month cost no more than 5s. apiece, whereas last spring I paid 90s. for pigs that were about nine weeks old. What is the cause of this slump in this market in store pigs? There are plenty of potatoes about and the Ministry of Food is anxious to sell the surplus at £4 a ton for stock feeding. There is also now a chance for the newcomer into farming to start feeding a few pigs on the official rations he can get from the county committee, but the quantity of rationed feeding-stuffs is meagre indeed and the quality of the meal is poor. It is the lack of good feeding-stuffs that is, in my view, holding up the expansion of pig production. Those who bred pigs in the past summer and now have to sell the progeny at half what they reckoned are likely to be deterred from any idea of expansion. Yet more bacon and more pork are crying needs in this country to-day. It may be said that the arable farmer can perfectly well set aside one-fifth of the barley he grows for pig feeding. This in law he is entitled to do, but it will be at a sacrifice to his pocket. The Ministry of Food has not readjusted fat pig prices to encourage pig feeding. Would it not be commonsense to increase the price for fat pigs and give farmers full encouragement to carry their feeding pigs on to twelve score dead weight? It is after the pig reaches five to six score that the animal can make the best use of potatoes, and there are plenty of potatoes everywhere.

All About Pigs

MR. H. R. DAVIDSON knows about pigs, and to all who want to have sound information, scientific and practical, about pig-keeping I commend his book, *The Production and Marketing of Pigs* (Longmans, 30s.).

This is no sketchy, hastily compiled collection of facts and prejudices. Mr. Davidson has been engaged in experimental work at Cambridge and has first-hand experience of pedigree breeding; he writes with full knowledge. The ration scales for pig-feeding, which he sets out with maize meal and white fish meal as essential items in a good diet for young growing pigs, carry the memory back to the days when we could use really suitable foods and get results in pork and bacon that were a credit to our pigs and ourselves. To-day, with so much bulky, fibrous material in the rations and so little fish meal, pigs that do well do still greater credit to the feeder. Boiling potatoes and collecting household scraps round the neighbourhood are, however, diversions that we shall all be glad to forget.

Ulster's Hens

NORTHERN IRELAND claims to have set up a new record for farm poultry. She has no fewer than 22,500,000 hens, which is equivalent to a flock of 180 birds on each holding of $\frac{1}{4}$ acre and upwards. This is a great achievement. The British housewife would not be wanting eggs if all our farms and smallholdings in England, Wales and Scotland carried a flock of 180 birds. The Ulster farmer has no doubt been attracted by the comparatively good price for eggs. The pigs in Ulster number only half the pre-war figure. This is in contrast to the extra big potato acreage, now above 200,000 acres, which is the highest for 48 years in Ulster. More pigs and more potatoes should go together.

Molasses for Winter Feeding

THOSE who intend to feed straw this winter can get special coupons from the county committees for the purchase of molasses. This is a useful addition, especially when stock do not take too readily to straw. Molasses may not add greatly to the feeding value, but unquestionably it enhances the taste and may aid the digestibility. Those who made some high-quality silage cut from leys in May and June can do worse than balance this feed with straw. It may pay them, even if they have plenty of hay, to feed silage and straw and sell some of the hay. It is always comfortable to carry over some hayricks at the end of the winter, but with an exceptionally strong plant in this year's sowing of leys some farmers may consider that the sale of a hayrick or two would be a good exchange for a few cattle.

Farm Adoption

ONE enterprise being fostered by the farm adoption scheme which started in Durham two years ago. In the Association's Review, Mr. T. H. Langford, who is now the headmaster of Burnhope Modern School, tells how, with the co-operation of the local branch of the N.F.U., he arranged for the boys to pay regular visits at fortnightly intervals to one farm. At each visit the farmer discussed some particular topic, the boys taking notes and asking questions. They saw farm practices in operation and kept a farm diary. The boys showed great keenness throughout and the children from a coal-mining area soon realised the importance of agriculture, its many-sided character, its need for skilled, intelligent workers, and its dependence on seasonal change. Mr. J. A. J. Oxley, who was the host farmer, worked out a programme of fifteen main headings and evidently took a good deal of trouble to interest the boys. Farmers, he says, must be able to talk to the scholars and be ever ready to co-operate with the teachers, who themselves enjoy these visits.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

LONDON'S DISCREDIT

In his presidential address to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, Mr. S. Vyvian Hicks said that it was to London's discredit that not even plans for her restoration had been completed. The original plan prepared by the Corporation of London in 1944 and submitted to the Minister had not been approved; an amended plan, prepared by Dr. C. H. Holden and Professor W. G. Holdorf, had been submitted to the Minister in April, 1947; an enquiry had been held in the Guildhall in January of this year; but it was not until last month that the Minister announced his intention of making a declaratory order affecting 230 acres of the City. The result was that three years after the end of the war little progress had been made by owners in the devastated areas in preparing plans for the future.

Unless some progress was made, observed Mr. Hicks, he would soon be a surveyor in an agricultural district, and that not farmed in accordance with the principles of good husbandry, for the genuine farmer would not tolerate the clouds of thistledown that could often be seen floating down the City's lanes.

MORE TIME FOR CLAIMS WANTED

TURNING to the Town and Country Planning Act, he expressed the opinion that the time limit for submitting claims for loss of development was not sufficient. Of the nine months between July 1, 1948, the date on which the Town and Country Planning Act came into force, and March 31, 1949, when all claims had to be in the hands of the Central Land Board, the first three months had coincided with the holiday season. Often surveyors had not received instructions until the end of September or the beginning of October; in fact, in many cases, instructions had not yet been received. The inevitable result would be that surveyors would be compelled to omit the optional questions on Form S.1 or, in order to protect their clients, to put in claims which would be in excess of figures they would be prepared to agree when mature consideration could be given.

The solution, in Mr. Hick's opinion, would be to extend the period for lodging claims to two years. Alternatively, the Act itself could be amended by extending the five-years' period by one year. Although this would mean that claims would not be paid until a year later, it would not create undue hardship to claimants, as interest was to be paid from the "appointed day." Moreover, there would be nothing to prevent those able to submit claims earlier from doing so.

Admitting that much had already been done to bring home to the public the effect which the Town and Country Planning Act might have upon them, he hoped that no effort would be spared to see that every person who should claim was given the opportunity to do so. Notices overprinted on rate demands, Schedule "A" notices and other communications were methods which could be adopted for the purpose.

CHANGE OF USE

SPEAKING of the difficulties that confront valuers as a result of the Town and Country Planning Act, he asked how change of use was to be controlled and enforced unless a complete "Domesday Book" was prepared showing the room-to-room occupation or use of every building other than those put to a single use. "It may well be thought by many of us that these restrictions go too far," he said. "Take as an example a warehouse building in the City, with the ground floor used as offices, the first floor as showrooms and upper floors as storage

or warehouse proper. We are given to understand that the owner can change these uses within the building by 10 per cent. without attracting a development charge, that is to say, he could add 10 per cent. to the showroom space by subtracting from the warehouse space on the upper floors. Assuming always that the whole is not classed as one use within the meaning of the Use Classes Order, does this not mean that the valuer, to-day, must check the building, floor by floor, to ensure that there is not some use which, if it were known, would attract a development charge, or, at any rate, affect the Third Schedule tolerances? Does it really matter what the trader does within the building provided he does not, in fact, change the occupation to something of quite a different character and, even then, does it matter provided such use does not contravene planning principles?"

WALFORD MANOR FOR AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

SHROPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL have bought Mr. Morris Eytom's home, Walford Manor, and 776 acres near Baschurch, for use as an agricultural college. The property comprises, in addition to Walford Manor, Walford Hall, 16 cottages and two farms. The Council have also purchased the livestock, but the farm implements, which include a combine harvester and six tractors, are to be auctioned at Walford on December 10 by Messrs. Jackson-Stops and Staff (Chester), who handled the previous sale.

Mrs. Ridley-Thompson has sold her Keirs Castle estate privately to Mr. George Knight. The castle is situated nine miles from John o'Groats and has a sea frontage of three miles. The estate extends to nearly 7,000 acres, of which 4,823 acres are grouse moor. There are also a farm, a golf course, and sea-trout fishing. The sale was negotiated by Captain Percy Wallace.

HIGH PRICES FOR FURNITURE

FURNITURE and books commanded high prices at the sale of the contents of Howsham Hall, Malton, Yorkshire. Howsham was built in 1611 from fabric removed from near-by Kirkham Abbey. In the 18th century the house was redecorated, and the fact that Thomas Chippendale is reputed to have advised on the furnishings no doubt contributed to the exceptionally high prices that were paid. For example, a Sheraton commode with two miniature console tables to match realised 1,020 gns.; a pair of Chippendale serpentine-fronted chests, 900 gns.; a Chippendale chest of drawers, 700 gns.; a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs, 490 gns.; and a Hepplewhite four-poster bed, 400 gns.

The sale of books included *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain*, by F. Speed, in two volumes, for £200 and a first edition of *Tristram Shandy*, by Laurence Sterne, in nine volumes, for £100.

The sale was conducted by Messrs. Hollis and Webb, of Leeds.

WAR DAMAGE AND DRY ROT

OWNERS and occupants of war-damaged properties should keep a sharp lookout for dry rot. It may arise through proper care not having been taken to protect a building after bombing; through water used for fire-fighting having been allowed to remain under floors or elsewhere; or through infection from adjoining premises. A special watch should be kept on paneling and window frames, as well as under floors, and this observation should be continued at regular intervals since there may be no outward and visible sign of the trouble for some years.

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COUNTRY CLOTHES



This coat in thick smoke grey wool and mohair cloth with a silky surface is reversible. The pale grey on the other side shows down the fronts and also lines the hood. Seams run over the rounded shoulders and the coat hangs straight. Aquascutum



Windproof sheepskin coat in its natural colour with the curly side used for a lining. J. C. Cording

Photographs COUNTRY LIFE Studio



(Left) Suede belted jacket with leather collar, buttoned pockets, and slightly waisted effect at the back, worn with a many-gored skirt in brown and pink fancy herring-bone with all-over pink flecks. The socks have elastic round the ankle. The brown stockings in fine ribbed crêpe are not on coupons. Fortnum and Mason

COUNTRY clothes retain their tailored simplicity in face of all onslaughts of the New Look. Sports clothes cut on the classic lines that have been evolved as fitting them for a specific purpose change almost imperceptibly and it is mostly in the lengthening of the skirt and an elimination of shoulder padding on shirts that the silhouette has altered its contours. There is nothing in the sports clothes shown for this winter and next spring approaching the violent impact made before the war by the arrival of shorts and slacks. On spectator sports clothes, the New Look has made a definite impression and coats and suits are waisted, fuller and longer altogether, sleeves are wider and many of them have been given deep cuffs. For early spring the tailored, fitted coat is appearing again, made in smooth-surfaced woollens, nipped at the waist with a belt or strapping at the back and a panel or fan of pleats or fullness usually concentrated there. These coats are extremely smart, especially in the smooth slate blue and smoke grey woollens with a narrow fancy pin-stripe of crimson and white or deep blue and white. Aquascutum have added camel coats with full gored backs and detachable hoods—very becoming and extremely warm—to their range of classic belted camel coats.

Nigger-brown corduroy is a favourite material to wear on the race-course. It is used to make enveloping top-coats with the fullness coming from a pointed yoke at the back, huge turned-back cuffs, and high buttoned collar, and for full-skirted dresses to wear under nigger and natural herring-bone tweed overcoats on princess lines with collar and cuffs to match. Young girls are wearing dull grey corduroy berets with navy blue coats, and dark grey, honey-colour and even scarlet corduroy jackets over long swinging tweed or wool skirts. An amusing outfit consists of a honey-coloured,

(Continued on page 1074)

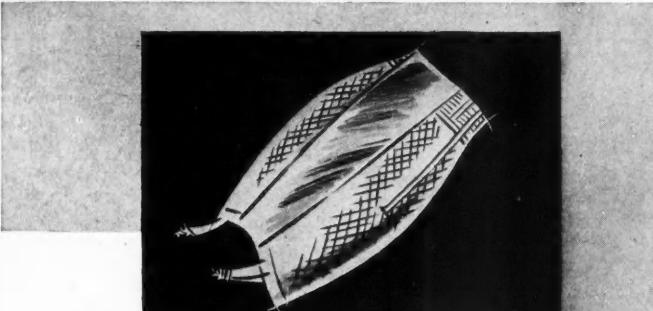


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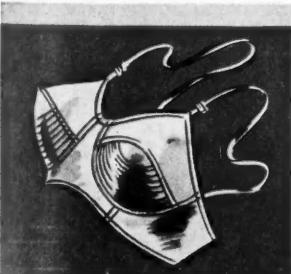
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belted corduroy jacket over a light, small checked tweed skirt, the beret and handbag both made of corduroy to match.

Tweeds are fine in weight and smooth-surfaced, or else the out-and-out homespun varieties that are hand-woven and look it. There is a revival of flecked designs, especially charming brown, greenish tones and peat browns. Tweed suits cut on classic lines have the mid-calf-length skirt, slightly gored or having a bunch of pleats front and back or only at the back or sides. The gored skirts in a rough tweed cut with a high corselet band with a narrow pigskin belt slotted through are chic, worn with the smoothest, sleekest-looking sweaters possible. Excellent divided skirts in strong, weather-resisting tweeds in a medium weight are shown with all kinds of suede jackets for golf. The jackets with leather at the collar wear best.

THE sweaters with the round, plain necks and unpadded shoulders are far and away the most fashionable and are very pretty in angora—sugar pink, dove grey, or Nattier blue—worn with contrasting deeper shades of corduroy or tweed. Twinsets are still elusive in any sort of variety, but there are plenty from time to time: the most effective are in bright yellow to go with almost any tweed colourings, and very dark greens to point the fashionable pale greys. There are many more hand-knitted sweaters about, mostly with high necks but none with polo collars. The necks call for a scarf to be tucked in, but the head square has given place to the straight piece of silk to tie like a cravat or a long woollen scarf to go with tweeds, sometimes as part of the tweed suit. At the recent show of knitting wools held by the International Wool Secretariat, honours went to a flannel grey hand-knitted twin-set where the sweater was worked with horizontal pin-stripes in white and the hip-length cardigan was edged



Suede jacket cut like a battle-dress, with a divided skirt in thick herring-bone tweed.
Leathercraft

with narrow white bands. Many of this winter's woven cardigans are made on these long lines, caught at the waist with webbing so that they fit closely, and all tones of grey appear again and again. Grey flannel looks like returning in high favour next summer. In the advance shows of the big wholesalers, all of the many excellent grey flannel suits have been bought heavily by the buyers from all over the country.

The smartest shirt of the winter has a fly front fastening and a single brief envelope pocket on the right side only. It is shown in moss crépe in beige, grey and white as well as a few pastels. The checked Aertex shirts in cotton are made with extra length below the waist for all hard sports wear. They are particularly smart, in the duster checks in crimson and white, cinnamon brown and white, or dark green and white. Similar colourings are shown in smaller dice checks.

The selection of boots is enormous and completely varied, from the boot which is no higher at the ankle than a jodhpur boot—and therefore more becoming with a thick stocking and even with woollen socks—to the much higher boot, sometimes made in beaver lamb.

Shoes with sturdy platform soles and high fronts are designed in brown leather and suede and may replace the lightest type of short boot, as they are warm and dry while retaining the neat ankle. Nails can be added to leather soles for rough walking, and they are less enlarging to the feet. Newmarket boots can be made to measure at Cording's, and a black variation of this very useful country boot is made with rubber over the leather on the legs. For riding, a leather guard can be added inside the leg to prevent rubbing on the saddle. These boots would be excellent for hacking or for watching point-to-points, as they are more waterproof than the usual canvas ones and, being black, can take the place of hunting boots and are lighter.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

ACROSS

- Does he regard all ships from the port side? (7, 6)
- Like the poetry that isn't (7)
- Flexible (7)
- A Spaniard backs her with a double affirmative (4)
- End the hunger strike with it (9)
- How an American gets through (7)
- Make the nick in this room (7)
- Soldiers make a start with the reformer (7)
- She gets round an Academician with a broken spoon (7)
- How the cross-eyed appear to other people (4, 5)
- And you, good yeomen,
"Whose ——s were made in England"
—Shakespeare (4)
- Apprehend how distorted lies are (7)
- An Italian Cockney serenading Harriet with a little song? (7)
- Discharged after sunset? (4, 2, 3, 4)

DOWN

- Is no age reformed by sufferings? (7)
- Vegetable feast (4)
- The ringlet is recalcitrant (7)
- Creature of similar habits to a guttersnipe? (7)
- People are usually ill on this (8)
- To be the last word on its subject it should be just (7)
- Rose to the accompaniment of music (2, 4, 3, 4)
- Hunting town (6, 7)
- Solemn scene of union (5, 5)
- When it is disordered it may make M.O.'s chat (7)
- Make Nurse go for him (7)
- Filled by a shower of gold? (7)
- One of the early risers, perhaps (7)
- See 6 down.
- End of 5 down and 8 down (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 978 is

Mrs. I. H. Boazman,

Millrigg,

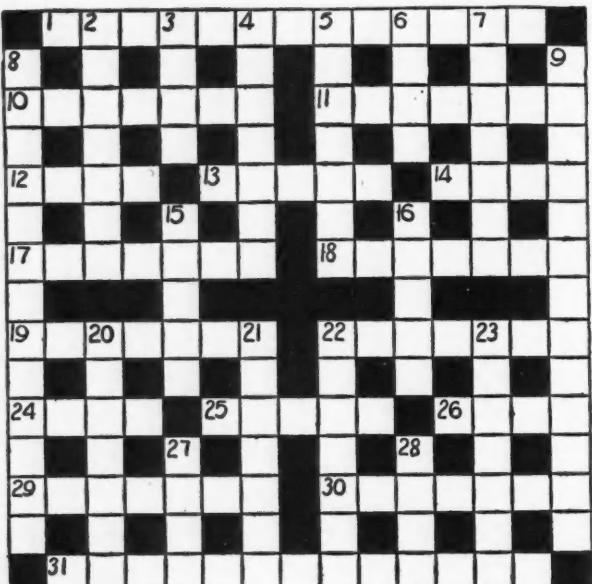
Temple Sowerby,

Penrith.

CROSSWORD No. 980

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 980, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, November 25, 1948.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 979. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 12, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1 and 6, Smack in the face; 9, Spring tide; 10, Fist; 12, Astral; 13, Utter; 16, Routine; 18, Officer; 19, Settles; 21, Bazaars; 22, Ennui; 23, Owlish; 27, Tide; 28, Corinthian; 29 and 30, Song of sixpence. DOWN.—1, Susa; 2, Airs; 3, Kings; 4, Nut-tree; 5, Hidalgo; 7, Aristocrat; 8, Enterprise; 11, Buzfuz; 14, Prospectus; 15, Huntingdon; 17, Inlaid; 20, Show off; 21, Bellini; 24, Sit up; 25, Lion; 26, Anne.

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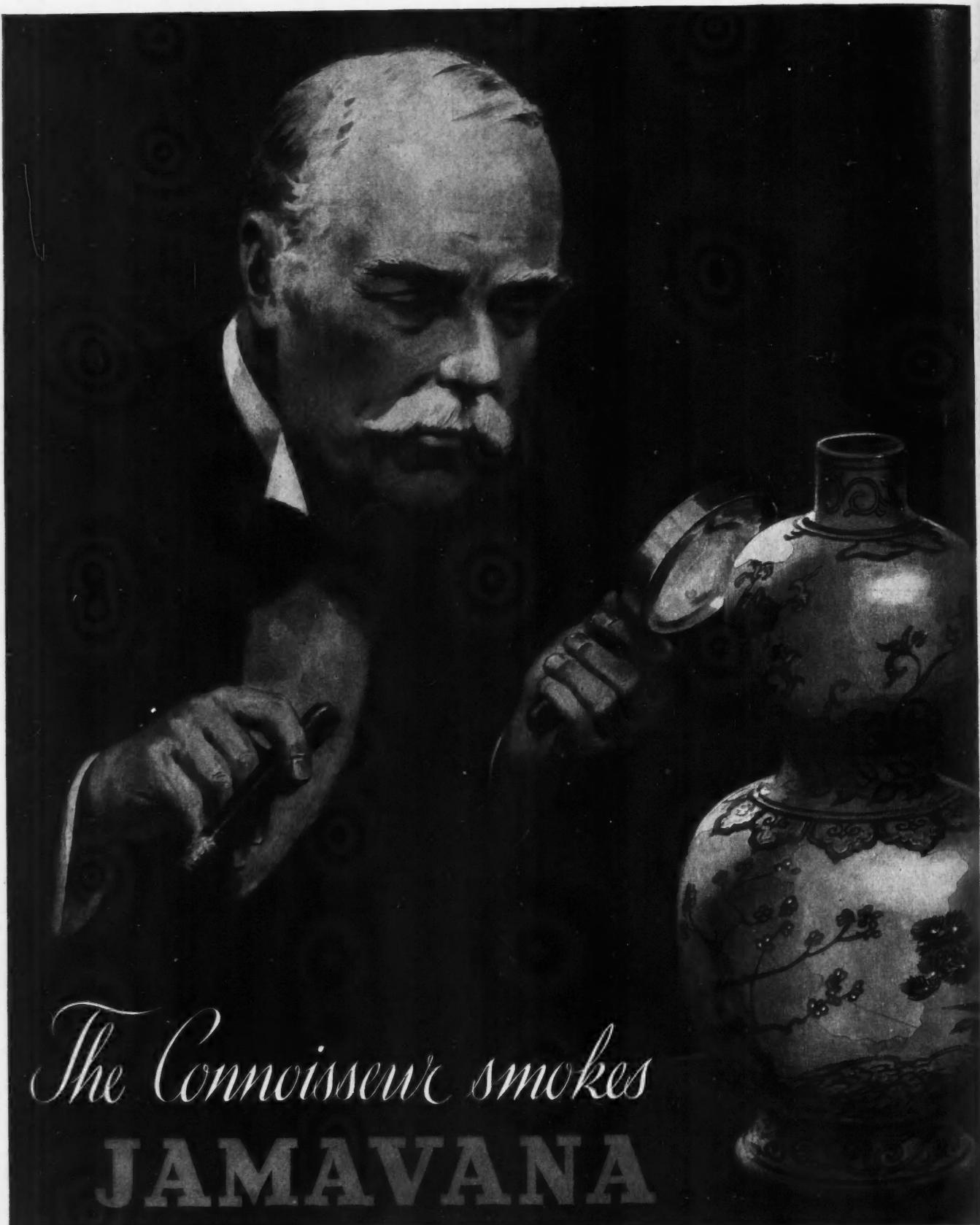
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